The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873. NUMBER 119.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

OFFER, THIS MORNING,

1,000 Doz. Ladies' Linen

HEM STITCH HDKFS.

At 12 1-2 Cts. Each.

500 DOZ. DO., 15 Cts. Each,

AND

500 DOZ. DO., 25 Cts. Each.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF Ladies' Embroidered & Initial Hdkfs.

WE ALSO OFFER

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Gents' Linen Hdkfs.,

Hemmed and Hem-Stitched, in half-dozen and dozen Fancy Cartoons, from $2.00 per doz. up.

79 & 81 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Corner Madison & Market-sts., Chicago.

Cash Capital, $500,000

Confines its business AS ITS TITLE INDICATES to the receipt and care of Trust and Savings Funds, on which interest is allowed on as liberal terms as is consistent with permanent safety.

THIS BANK has always paid depositors ON DEMAND, without requiring any PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Entrance to Ladies' Department from Market-st.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

W. M. DU BELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr. CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

WANTED.

A limited amount of Republic Fire Insurance Company Certificates.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

JOSEPH M. LYONS & CO.

120 Randolph-st.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Imported Clear Havana,

DOMESTIC CIGARS, and SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

In order to give Retailers an opportunity to fill up their stock with fine goods for the Holidays, we offer our immense stock till Jan. 1 at about cost for CASH.

Our stock comprises, in part, of the following goods:

Reina Victorias, Regalia Conchas, Flor del Fumar, Henry Clays, Londres, Espanolas, La Excepciones, La Carolinas, Pisaros, Key West Goods, &c., &c.

Also, all grades of SMOKING TOBACCOS. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

JOSEPH M. LYONS & CO., 120 RANDOLPH-ST.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN KRANZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONER,

80 State-st.,

Keeps the largest assortment of all kinds of Confectionery. Also Christmas Tree Ornaments. Sunday-Schools and Fairs supplied at Wholesale Prices.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION!

HENRY GOODMAN is not authorized to act for us in any capacity whatever, as he is no longer in our employ.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

89 MADISON-ST.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1873.

Invisible Patches and General Repairing.

Bring along your OLD BOOTS, and have them made as good as new by the Excelsior Patchist, 73 E. Madison-st.

Bids Invited

For one week from date, for wooden building, as it stands, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., to be removed. Send offers to Room 8 Nixon's Building, where key may be found, if desired.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS CHANCE!

On account of change in business, we will offer for sale the long established business store, 59 East Kinzie-st. This is the best chance ever offered a man with $3,000 to $4,000 to make money in a year. Apply on premises, or at ... TEA CO., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Announcement Extraordinary!

We shall offer, for 10 days, our enormous stock of

Watches, Clocks, Bronzes,

&c., at a great sacrifice. New Invoices, ordered before the Panic, just received.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 268 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

A LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, Silver Ware, and Opera Glasses.

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT COST.

ROSEBERRY & FALCH, 68 MADISON-ST.

CUTLERY.

"GIFTS"

For the season, consisting of the choicest articles of Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, and Carvers, in cases of sets or singly, at very moderate prices, from 50 cents each and upward. Now on view.

Biggs, Spencer & Co.

335 Wabash-av., NEAR P. O.

OPERA GLASSES, &c.

THE FINEST AND BEST

MAGIC LANTERNS, Opera Glasses, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Together with the most useful variety of PRESENTS, are at

J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN, 82 STATE-ST., Between Washington and Randolph.

FURS.

FURS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN CHICAGO AT

BISHOP & BARNES',

Cor. State and Monroe-sts., SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

Ladies' & Gents' Seal Gloves.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 MADISON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Annual Communication of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, A. F. & A. M., Thursday evening, Dec. 18, at their hall, No. 220, 222 and 224 West Twelfth-st., for the election of officers and payment of dues. A full attendance of its members is earnestly requested.

C. G. HOWELLS, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Annual election postponed until Jan. 8, 1873. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Annual Convocation of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., will be held at their Hall, corner of Madison and Robey-sts., Thursday evening, Dec. 18, 1873. By order of the M. E. H. P. W. N. THWING.

TO RENT.

For Rent—To the Wholesale Trade.

The five-story Stone-Front, 48x125 feet in Block southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st. Said store is finely finished and well lighted by side alley. Will make very reasonable terms to good parties and business.

J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Meriam & Street, Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. L. MERIAM. SAM'L STREET, Jr.

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1873.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of a Substitute for the Committee's Salary Bill in the House.

Senators and Representatives to Receive $6,000 Per Annum.

Members to Be Reimbursed for Actual Traveling Expenses.

The Vice-President and Speaker to Receive $8,000.

Provision for Covering Money Undrawn into the Treasury.

Proposition to Abolish the Office of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

And Have All Revenues Collected by Stamps.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Finally Passed in the Senate.

Gen. Howard Demands a Full Investigation of the Charges Against Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—At the opening of the debate on the salary-reduction this morning Mr. Rice, of Chicago, rose and explained that he failed to vote yesterday on Mr. Kasson's amendment, but that he dodged by accident.

THE SALARY BILL.

After some time spent in debate, Mr. Hale, of New York, introduced an amendment to the bill which, if it had been adopted, would have left the President's salary untouched, not only during Grant's terms, but afterwards. To this Mr. Tremain moved an amendment providing that there should be no change made in the salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker, and Cabinet Ministers. On this a vote was had, and it was defeated by 75 to 193. Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, voted in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Rice, Saylor, Ward, and Banning voted against it. The question then coming up on Mr. Hale's amendment to leave the question of the President's salary untouched. It was defeated by an aye and no vote—70 to 186. Messrs. Farwell, Packer, of Indiana, Garfield, and Ben Butler voted for the proposition, the latter explaining that he did so under instructions, referring to the circumstances that the Massachusetts Republican Convention indorsed the increase as applying to Cabinet officers and the President, but condemning it for members of Congress. Messrs. Banning, Foster, of Ohio; Gunkle, Saylor, of Ohio; Ward, of Chicago; Sherwood, Hawley, of Illinois; and Orr, of Iowa, voted against the proposition. During all this time of course there was a running discussion in five-minute speeches. Mr. Holman, after the defeat of Hale's proposition, got in an amendment providing that the back-pay received by members of the Forty-second Congress, who are now in Congress, should be deducted from their salaries for the present Congress in monthly installments. This was adopted by a vote of 156 to 106, Messrs. Farwell and Ward, of Illinois, and Banning and Saylor, of Ohio, voting aye, while Rice, of Illinois, voted no. It was noted that

THE NEW MEMBERS

felt no delicacy in voting in favor of a proposition which was calculated to give such of their colleagues as were in the last Congress infinite trouble. Mr. Maynard then failed to secure the adoption of an amendment by which the salaries of employes of the House and Senate were reduced, after which Mr. Butler introduced his old amendment, providing that members of any preceding Congress who received back-pay, and who are now in Congress, shall have the back-pay received as members of such former Congress deducted from their present salaries. This was promptly adopted by a viva voce vote, and afterwards by a rising vote of 118 to 44, and tellers were refused on the question.

THE HURLBUT BILL.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, then brought forward his bill to pay Congressmen $6,000 a year, with actual traveling expenses, with an additional $2,000 to each the Speaker and Vice-President, leaving all other salaries untouched, and moved it as a substitute for the Committee's bill as amended. After Hurlbut had demanded the previous question, he stepped up to the Clerk's desk and altered the bill so as to give $3,000 instead of $2,000 additional to the Vice-President and Speaker. By some means Dawes discovered this fact, and at once sprang to his feet and denounced it and the counsel by which it was done. This, as might have been expected, brought Ben Butler up, who acknowledged that it was by his counsel that the surreptitious alteration had been made, to which Dawes dryly responded: "I supposed it was you." The Speaker insisted that the alteration should be corrected, and it was at once done. After the momentary excitement occasioned by this episode had subsided, Hurlbut insisting on having the previous question, it was seconded, and then came the question, Shall the main question be now put? This was agreed to on an aye and no vote of 167 to 105. Messrs. Farwell, Rice, and Ward, of Illinois, voted aye; Banning and Taylor, of Ohio, voting no. The main question, Shall the substitute be adopted for the bill was then put, and the ayes and noes were had, and the question was affirmatively decided by a vote of 138 to 130. Of the Illinois members, Messrs. Barrere, Clements, Hurlbut, Rice, Ward, and Farwell voted aye. The remaining members of the delegation, except Robinson, who was absent, voted against it. Parsons was the only one of the Ohio delegation who voted aye, Jamison being absent, and the others voting no. Messrs. Packard, Shanks, and Williams, of Indiana, voted aye, the rest of the delegation [illegible] State voting no. Messrs. Averill, of Minnesota, Begole, Bradley, Field, Hubbell, and Waldron, of Michigan; Eldredge and McDill, of Wisconsin, and Beck, Brown, Crossland, Durham, Milliken, and Standiford, of Kentucky, voted aye. The issue is a plain one, and clearly defined, those voting aye favoring a salary of $6,000 for Congressmen, with $8,000 each for the Vice-President and Speaker. This was substantially an increase of $500 over the amount at which the House had fixed the salary by its instructions to the Committee, and it is worth nothing that nearly all the members who came here virtuous and fierce for reform voted in favor of this increase. Those voting no favored

THE BILL OF THE COMMITTEE

as amended, which provided that Congressional salaries should be reduced to $5,500 a year, with actual traveling expenses; that the salaries of Cabinet officers, the Vice-President, and the Speaker should be reduced to what they were before the increase; that the President's salary should also be reduced after the present term, and that members of this Congress who were members of the Forty-second, or any preceding Congress, should have all the back-pay which they had ever received deducted from their present salaries in monthly installments. Those who defended the back-pay voted aye, with all who were opposed to any reduction, and many of the new members, whose minds had apparently undergone a change after a separation from their constituents of a few weeks. Political lines were lost sight of in the struggle, but more Democrats voted for the Hurlbut increase in proportion to the size of the party in the House than Republicans. Carpet-baggers invariably voted for the increase, and all the Southern Republicans, with one or two exceptions, did so. The question then came up,

SHALL THE BILL BE ENGROSSED

and read a third time? which is preliminary to the last grand struggle. At 6 o'clock Mr. Hale, of Maine, claimed his hour for debate. Although an effort was made to howl him down, he held his ground, and, after a short and very excited speech of his own, divided his time between Dawes, Garfield, Cox, Hawley of Connecticut, and a Columbian orator from Michigan by the name of Burroughs, who attempted to read an elaborately-written speech. The excitement during this time was intense, the speakers being almost crazy with excitement, while their fellows stood about crying out sarcastic comments and making all manner of uncouth noises, creating an indescribable uproar. The excitement of the scene was much like that presented when the Kelley resolution was under consideration during the Credit Mobilier discussion. Men fairly grew pale with their overwrought feelings. At last the question was put and carried by a large majority. Mr. Hurlbut was then entitled to an hour, in which to discuss his bill, and he

YIELDED TO BEN BUTLER,

reserving only five minutes for himself before the vote should be taken. The members thronged in a great black crowd about Butler, who for about forty minutes surprised and delighted them with his sarcastic denunciations of Lawrence, Kasson, and others who had received back-pay in previous Congresses, and who are here now pretending to a virtue they never had. The speech, made as it was in an indefensible cause, was a splendid effort, and cruelly flayed the demagogues in hand. Frequent outbursts of applause greeted his biting ridicule, and it came not only from the back-pay defenders, but as well from those who had voted for a reduction to the lowest figure, who all enjoyed the writhing of those the exposure of whose inconsistencies was brought on by their own uncontrollable demagogical instincts. The press, of course, came in for a share of the denunciation of the man that God made, but he did not tarry long on the theme. His manner clearly said, if his words did not, that a great victory had been achieved over all who complained because of the increase of salaries. In his exultation he seemed to forget that the people had not yet given their verdict on the merit of the work done to-day. He also took occasion to say that Congress should have it understood from this time forth that they will no longer permit themselves to be maligned. That Butler has made up his mind to stifle anything that hints at an investigation or criticism of the official acts of Congressmen is well understood, of course, and no one was surprised at that portion of the speech. He made some men wince when he said that half the clamor about back-pay had been brought about by those who had covered their money into the Treasury after feeling the public pulse, and ascertaining that the sacrifice was necessary, if they were to continue in public life. He referred to Sunset Cox as the man whom death elected, and said that death only could elect him. His whole speech was characterized by all the audacity and brilliant qualities that have made Ben Butler famous, and has been pronounced the finest he ever made in Congress, and it had an electrifying effect upon his audience. During the entire evening Butler was constantly flying about the hall, whispering a few words in the ears of his chosen men, and keeping his forces well in hand, like a General determined not to be surprised, and some of his most effective work was done, singularly enough, on the Democratic side. The motion to proceed to take

THE FINAL VOTE

was claimed by a majority of one in 260 votes. Fillibustering was then resorted to to defeat the bill, which prolonged the proceedings till 9 o'clock, when the bill was passed by a rising vote of 122 to 71, and the House at once adjourned.

A CHICAGOAN ROBBED.

Col. C. Shadwick, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, who came to this city a few days ago on private business, was yesterday robbed of his pocketbook and its contents by a pickpocket at Willard's Hotel. The Colonel is out a considerable sum of money, a large number of railroad passes, and some private memoranda of value. He has hosts of friends here who will see him through his troubles, and remove the necessity of a pedestrian excursion to Chicago.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, while advocating the passage of the Navy Deficiency bill in the Senate to-day, made a general assault on all extraordinary expenditures by the Government, and he followed the cue given by Mr. Dawes in the House the other day, and demanded retrenchment and reform in every Department. He was opposed to increased taxation to make up deficiencies. He hoped the Democratic minority would hold the Executive to a rigid accountability in the matter of expenditures.

TIME WASTED.

A gentleman whose duties have required his attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the last six years, has kept a careful account of the time wasted by the members in useless debate on the reference of bills, and finds the average to be one hour each working day. In addition to this waste of time, the people are made to pay for the printing and reporting of the stuff. A little more than the average time was thrown away to-day in discussions of this character when, on Mr. Edmunds' motion, the House bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law was taken up.

MILITARY ITEM.

The Secretary of War is to-day in receipt of a letter from prominent citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, asking for the removal of the military headquarters of the Department of the Platte from the Omaha to the Iowa side of the Missouri. The petitioners base their demand upon the ground of economy, and sharply rebuke Gen. Sheridan for making an adverse report in the face of Gen. Ord's recommendation for removal. They characterize the Lieutenant-General's statements regarding the superiority of Omaha over Council Bluffs as erroneous and absurd, and go on to say that he made his report without investigation, whereas Gen. Ord is in command of the Department, and consequently a competent witness in the premises. They claim that the Government would annually save over $100,000 by the transfer of the headquarters from Nebraska to Iowa, and back up their statement with figures. It is not known what action Gen. Belknap will take in the matter.

DAWES ON CABINET OFFICERS' SALARIES.

In the House to-day, when Tremain's amendment providing that the salaries of Cabinet officers shall not be changed was under consideration, Mr. Dawes delivered himself of one of the most effective speeches of any that has ever been heard in the House. He deprecated the adoption of the amendment, because he said that it placed these gentlemen in a false position. He solemnly declared that he knew these men did not desire to continue to profit by this extravagant increase at a time when they are asking that additional taxes be levied to meet the current expenses of the Government.

Tremain unconsciously helped him out by inquiring solemnly and severely how Mr. Dawes knew that such was the case. Dawes replied that, under the existing circumstances, he could not doubt it; that the officers of the Cabinet, who are intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, undoubtedly feel not only willing but anxious to do all in their power to aid in the retrenchment which it is so evident has become an imperative necessity. While everybody listened attentively, Dawes went on without interruption to attribute to the Cabinet the possession of the very virtues which it has been so painfully apparent for some time that they utterly lack. The speech was greatly enjoyed in a quiet way by everybody in the House.

THE SENATE'S REFUSAL TO ADJOURN.

The action of the Senate to-day in refusing to concur in the House resolution to adjourn from Friday of this week until Jan. 6, possesses no special significance. The indefinite postponement of the question means nothing. The House will undoubtedly originate another resolution, making the day of adjournment Tuesday, and in that shape it will receive a majority of the votes of the Senate. The speeches of Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Thurman, Logan, Edmunds, Morton, and others in opposition to the resolution are regarded as mere buncombe.

WINDOM'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. Windom and his Committee will be allowed to go on their excursion to New Orleans to study the cheap transportation problem at Government expense. The people need expect no relief from Congress until after the holidays.

DAWES

is the man who has received the $13,000 back-pay, to whom Butler referred to-night.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Senate Transportation Committee leave for the South on Monday.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard persons on the subject of the nomination of Williams for the Chief-Justiceship.

The Supreme Court will adjourn from the 24th inst. to the 5th of January.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—R. K. Brush, Elkhart, Ind.; William M. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Ia.; E. C. Reese, Pana, Ill.; Edwin C. Webster, LaSalle, Ill.; William L. Bivens, Goshen, Ind.; Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter, Minn.; N. H. Merrill, Buchanan, Mich.; Orlando Allen, Prescott, Arizona; J. J. Bowine, Niles, Mich.; J. S. Banks, Coldwater, Mich.; A. K. Bailey, Decorah, Ia.

GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day. He said that he courted the fullest investigation, and waived any advantage that might accrue to him by the statute of limitation, or otherwise, in order that he might be tried by a court-martial. He thought that he would be fully able to prove that he was not officially or morally responsible for any shortcomings by reason of his administration of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Vincent was also present, but, as the charges against Gen. Howard are not yet printed, his examination was postponed until to-morrow.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Council of the Union League of America was held here to-day. The Hon. J. G. Negley was re-elected President. Important business of a private character was transacted. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill and accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

SENATE.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill increasing the number of seamen to 10,000 men, asking that it be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objections to the bill being considered now, but was opposed to its passage, and would resist it. The bill was laid over.

WEST VIRGINIA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to reimburse West Virginia for losses caused by the Federal troops during the late war.

ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other offices under him, and that the internal taxation be collected by stamps, unstamped articles to be liable to seizure and confiscation by any United States court of law, to be enforced under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

USURY.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to report whether more efficient provisions of law are not required to restrain National Banks from charging, receiving, and taking a higher rate of interest than is allowed by the law to be taken.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Davis' bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay that State, upon the order of the Governor of said State, the sum of $500,000, to be applied to the rebuilding of bridges, court-houses, school-houses, churches, turnpike roads, and other public property in said State destroyed by the Federal troops by military orders during the late civil war.

PENSIONS.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Pension law so as to allow the same pension for the loss of an arm above the elbow as for the loss of a leg above the knee. Passed.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the House bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act be read and referred.

Messrs. CONKLING and THURMAN objected to its reference, saying the matter should be disposed of before the holiday recess.

THE FINANCES.

The morning hour expired, and Mr. FENTON proceeded to address the Senate on the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance last week. He said the fluctuations of the currency serve to confirm the belief that resumption is impossible with our present redundant volume of paper. He argued to show that in returning to a sound financial condition every interest of the Government and of the people concur in a policy of moderate taxes. Instead of an expenditure by the Government of over $27,000,000 more for the past fiscal year than for the previous one, we must have a decrease of twice that sum. It is now excessive. There must be a reduction of paper, that paper and specie shall bear a recognized relation to each other. His desire was to adopt a plan which would prevent the reoccurrence of financial disasters. In a word, to simplify the financial machinery, curtail expenditures, and to steadily advance to a specie condition.

Mr. CROZIER said he desired to submit some remarks on the pending resolution, but was not prepared to do so to-day. He asked that it be laid aside for the present, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said he did not desire to interfere with the Senator from Kansas, and as soon as his bill be disposed of he would ask to have the Special Naval Appropriation bill taken up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the House resolution to adjourn on Friday next.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, as soon as he could get the floor he would ask that the bill to repeal the Bankruptcy act be considered and disposed of.

The bill for the relief of the Osage settlers was taken up, and Mr. Crozier addressed the Senate in favor thereof, after which the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE HOLIDAY RESOLUTION.

Mr. WINDOM asked that the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment for the holidays be taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) asked that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Special Naval Appropriation bill. He did not think it safe to adjourn over on Friday.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the Senate taking a holiday of two or three weeks, leaving important bills unacted upon. Was the Senate going off for roast turkey and roast duck at Christmas, rushing through important measures in haste, so as not to be sure that they were legislating upon sound basis?

Mr. THURMAN declared that in his judgment, the resolution to adjourn should not be passed. Important measures were pending which should be acted upon without delay, and the bill in relation to salaries would probably be received by the Senate soon. Other measures should be considered, to say nothing of the great question of finance. He was in favor of sitting here until all these measures were acted upon.

Mr. MORTON took the same ground.

Messrs. THURMAN, LOGAN, HAMLIN, and SHERMAN opposed any recess at all.

Mr. WRIGHT favored a recess about March instead of Christmas, if the public business would allow.

The question being put, the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration, and, the yeas being demanded, the motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 27.

YEAS.

Allison,	Ferry (Mich.),	Oglesby,
Ames,	Frelinghuysen,	Pratt,
Boutwell,	Gilbert,	Sargent,
Brownlow,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Scott,
Buckingham,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
Carpenter,	Howe,	Spencer,
Chandler,	Ingalls,	Sumner,
Conkling,	Logan,	Thurman,
Conover,	Mitchell,	Wadleigh,
Cragin,	Morrill (Me.),	West,
Crozier,	Morrill (Vt.),	Windom,
Dorsey,	Morton,	Wright—37.
Edmunds,		

NAYS.

Alcorn,	Fenton,	Merriman,
Anthony,	Ferry (Conn.),	Norwood,
Bayard,	Goldthwaite,	Ramsey,
Bogy,	Hamilton (Md.),	Ransom,
Boreman,	Hitchcock,	Robertson,
Clayton,	Johnston,	Saulsbury,
Cooper,	Kelly,	Stevenson,
Davis,	Lewis,	Stockton,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Tipton—27.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, and refer it to the Judiciary Committee. After debate, the bill was so referred.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved that the Senate take up the House bill making a special appropriation of $4,000,000 for the navy.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if this bill was to meet the expenses already incurred.

Mr. MORRILL replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMNER—No part of this appropriation is to be applied to anything in the future?

Mr. MORRILL—No, sir.

Mr. SUMNER—I am against the appropriation of another dollar in any such direction. The facts are not yet sufficiently before the country, but I think it my duty to declare that this expenditure should stop this hour, this minute. I think it an ill-omened expenditure.

Mr. SHERMAN was not disposed to find fault with the President or Secretary of the Navy for expending this $4,000,000, under the circumstances growing out of the Virginius affair, as they were bound to put our navy on a war footing, but he did think, by the wisdom, prudence, and care of the Secretary of State, approved, of course, by the Executive, we had escaped the difficulty. He was willing to pay the $4,000,000 now, but wanted that to be the end of expenditures in that direction. He would say to the Secretary of the Navy, "These expenditures ought to cease, now that the Virginius affair has happily passed away." It had been attempted to make the recent difficulty their pretense to increase the numerical force of seamen from 8,500 to 10,000, but he was opposed to this. Being now in the midst of a panic, it was the duty of the Executive Department to economize in every branch of the service. A very common idea prevailed in the Executive Department of the Government that, when Congress appropriates money for any particular purpose, the law was mandatory and the expenditure must be made. The idea was a wrong one, and not in accordance with the principles of our Government. He was sure that, of the $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 appropriated at the last session, at least one-half had not yet been expended. He did not believe this money should be expended now unless the contracts had already been entered into. Last month the public debt was increased over $9,000,000. The deficiency this month would not be less than $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. It was the duty of the Administration to stop for a time all improvements; to stop every kind of unnecessary expenditure, and if this economizing should not be sufficient to relieve the Treasury, then Congress would have to increase taxes. He would vote for this appropriation, but as a member of the dominant party in the Senate he would think his duty not performed unless he should examine with the utmost care every proposed expenditure.

Mr. MERRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out that portion of the bill allowing the transfer of the funds of one bureau to another. He was in favor of the appropriation, but, with that provision in it, amounted to a lump sum, and there was no necessity for it, as Congress is in session.

After further debate the bill was passed by a vote of 46 yeas, 7 nays, Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Md.), Kelly, McCreery, and Stevenson voting in the negative.

THE BLUE-BOOK.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relating to the Register, or Blue-Book. Referred.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) explained that his remarks yesterday in reference to Jay Cooke & Co. did not mean that any member of the House had introduced the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law as attorney for Jay Cooke & Co.,—only that the lawyers of that firm had procured the bill to be introduced.

JUDGES DURELL AND BUSTEED.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to send for persons and papers in the inquiry as to the official conduct of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, and a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire and report whether Judge Durell, of Louisiana, should be impeached for high crime and misdemeanor, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. DUELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings to inquire, first, as to the condition and management by the Government officials of the moneys heretofore appropriated for public buildings; second, whether such moneys have been disbursed in conformity with the Appropriation laws; third, what retrenchment can be made in expenditure of the money so appropriated without detriment to the public service, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

RETRENCHMENT IN CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mr. SENOR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of revising and readjusting the compensation of consular offices. Adopted.

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS' MEMORIAL.

Mr. STEPHENS presented the memorial of the Cuban meeting in New York a few days ago. Referred.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. DAWES reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

Mr. BECK (Ky.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after changes in the management. Passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) claimed the right to report back the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

The SPEAKER informed him that the Salary bill had the precedence, and that everything done so far was by unanimous consent.

Mr. HALE (Me.) declined to give way any further.

Mr. BUTLER thought that, after Mr. Hale's yielding for whisky, he ought to yield for civil rights. [Laughter.]

THE SALARY ACT.

The House then resumed consideration of the Salary bill.

Mr. KASSON moved to reconsider the vote of last evening adopting the amendment making the reduction of members' salaries commence with the beginning of this Congress, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 167; nays, 94.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) moved to strike out that portion referring to the President, and said he would move a similar amendment in regard to Cabinet officers and to employes of Congress. They should look not only to the question of the value of the President's time for four years, but to the effect on his future life. Having held that office, an ex-President was, in substance, debarred from the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life, professional, commercial, public, or otherwise. He did not believe a President ought to be left, at the expiration of his term of office, to be impoverished by his position, as was the case with Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. CLYMER said if he had his own way he would repeal the whole law of March 3, 1873, as far as the Constitution permitted. He would make the pending bill applicable to the present Executive, and would reduce his salary to the original figure. He favored the provision maintaining the salary of Judges of the Supreme Court, but had his doubts about the salary of members of the Cabinet and employes of Congress. He had heard much as to the popular clamor; he had heard it denounced, scouted, and defied. He would tell the House what public clamor was. It was the first evidence of that coming storm of public wrath which was rising all around and about Congress. Whoever attempted to withstand it or overcome it would be overwhelmed and undone by it. Yesterday the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had rendered impossible forever hereafter those frauds and corruptions in the legislation which had heretofore cursed her and outraged her. That was what public opinion had done for her, and that was what it would do for others. When they bowed to it, when they submitted to it justly, fairly, honestly, as they must, they would rejoice in it, and thank those who had heeded it.

Mr. TREMAIN moved to amend Mr. Hale's amendment by excluding from the effect of the bill the Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, Postmaster General, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LOWE was in favor of the reinstatement of the old law.

Mr. DAWES said: I feel at liberty to say that nothing could be so unfortunate as for us, in this condition of affairs, to insist upon putting these officers in the position of clutching at increased salaries with one hand, and gathering in new taxes with the other. I take the liberty to say, in behalf of all these men, that they are in heart and in spirit co-operating with us in the desire to cut down every unnecessary and extravagant expenditure, whether it be in salaries or in anything else.

Mr. TREMAIN (to Dawes)—Have you the authority of any member of the Cabinet for saying that he is opposed to the increase as to the present and future?

Mr. DAWES—I have the authority of the character of all these men for saying that they will not stand up before this country and insist upon it that we will go to increasing the burdens of the people in order to meet this increase of their own salaries, while we cut down our own and all others.

Mr. WOOD—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts permit me to ask whether the President has drawn his increased salary?

Mr. DAWES—Oh, I know nothing about such things. [Sarcastic laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STORM defended the Increase Salary act as just, right, and fair.

Mr. TREMAIN, at the request of Mr. Blaine, modified his amendment so as to omit the Speaker from the scope of it. The amendment was then rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 193.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), on his name being called, said that, under instructions of his State, he voted aye.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment (in reference to the President's salary), and it was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 186.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment requiring members of the present Congress who received back-pay as members of the last Congress to refund by monthly reductions, and directing the Treasurer to communicate the passage of this bill to ex-members of the last Congress, and to cover into the Treasury money that should be returned.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had any power to take from ex-members the money drawn by them as back-pay?

Mr. POLAND replied that his amendment did not propose to do so.

Mr. BECK—"Then if they have as much right to retain it as the President has to retain his, why undertake to insult them behind their backs, and not dare to put the same proposition to the President?"

Mr. POLAND went on to speak on his amendment.

Mr. HALE, (Me.), asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had the right to pass an act which should affect certain members of Congress, leaving their salaries at one rate and the salaries of other members of the same Congress at another rate?

Mr. POLAND replied that he proposed to make all the salaries of members at the same rate.

Mr. HALE—"Why do you deduct from some and not from others?"

Mr. POLAND—In point of fact we make the salaries equal, but we have the right to make them unequal, if we choose. This is not a mere brutum fulmen; it is a pretty efficient legal remedy against these men. If there is any one of them who looks to any political future, he will heed the requisition of the Treasurer of the United States. That money would burn in his pocket.

Mr. BECK—Does the gentleman from Vermont think that the President's money will burn in his pocket?

Mr. POLAND—That question is hardly germane to the amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN moved as a substitute for Mr. Poland's amendment one applying only to members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress, omitting everything as to ex-members.

Mr. POLAND accepted Mr. Holman's amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. KASSON made a point of order that the amendment was unconstitutional.

The SPEAKER said that he did not sit as a judicial officer to decide on constitutional questions. If he ruled out everything that he considered unconstitutional, his duties would be very much enlarged.

The question was taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas, 155; nays, 101.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to except from the proposed reduction the employes of Congress, and spoke in support of that proposition. The amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to amend by adding a proviso requiring all members who had also been members of the preceding Congress, and in which they had received the back-pay to return the same to the Treasury. He appealed to the House to come up to the matter squarely, and like men, and support the substitute, which would be offered for the whole bill by the gentleman from Illinois (Hurlbut) fixing the salary at $6,000, to take effect from the passage of the act. [Cries of "Good," "Good," "That is right."

The question was taken viva voce on the Butler Amendment, and it was carried—113 to 70.

Mr. HURLBUT then offered the following as a substitute for the whole bill:

SECTION—That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and delegates shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and in addition thereto the actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative, and delegate in going to and returning from seat of Government once in each session, to be certified in writing by each.

SEC. 2. That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be $2,000 in addition to his pay as Representative, amounting in all to $8,000, and that of the Vice-President shall be the same amount, with the same allowance for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or which have been received as increased compensation under the provisions of said act, approved March 3, 1873, which shall have or may come into his possession by return thereof.

Mr. BECK spoke on the general subject, and defended his action in voting for the increase at the last session on the ground that the alternative would have been an extra session, and that that would have been of incalculable mischief to the country, involving the postal telegraph scheme, postal savings-bank scheme, and other propositions.

Mr. HURLBUT moved the previous question on his substitute.

Mr. DAWES endeavored to get in a proposition to substitute the bill as reported by the Committee under the Orth instructions.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) and others objected and demanded that the previous question should be put.

On Hurlbut's substitute being again read, it appeared that it had been changed after it was first offered by fixing the salary of Speaker and Vice President at $9,000 and $8,000.

Mr. DAWES called attention to it, and claimed that he had the right to debate the proposition in its present form.

The SPEAKER ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. DAWES animadverted on the impropriety of changing, without the knowledge of the House, a proposition that was pending before it.

The SPEAKER said as would be obliged if the gentleman from Illinois (Hurlbut) would leave the substitute in its original shape, even though that reduced his salary. He asked that as a special favor. The language of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dawes) had left a possible inference to be drawn that some

(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)

THE FARMERS.

Second Day's Session of the Illinois Farmers' Association.

Resolutions of All Sorts Introduced and Referred.

Declarations of Political Independence Received with Applause.

A Constitution and By-Laws Submitted for Revision.

Papers Read and Addresses Made to the Convention.

The Cost of Transportation and the Way to Regulate It.

Amasa Walker's Views on the Depression of Agriculture.

He Attributes the Farmers' Troubles to an Unsound Currency.

M. M. Hooton on the Creation and Distribution of Wealth.

A Paper on Co-operation in Buying and Selling.

MORNING SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 17.—The State Farmers' Association resumed business at 9 o'clock this morning. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bonham.

DEBATE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sharp said it seemed to him that the hands of the Convention were tied by a motion adopted yesterday referring all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. He thought that action was wrong, and therefore moved that it be reconsidered.

Prof. Turner argued against the reconsideration. They were called together to act as farmers, not as politicians. If anything effective was to be done, they must put forth ideas that will shake the continent. They could not advance one step toward removing the mortgages on their farms until they had shaken the financial system of the world. They would, probably, never agree on anything, on account of their disparity of opinion on the subjects of finance, commerce, etc. The Committee should be allowed to report views, and then the Convention could discuss, and reject or adopt them.

The motion was not agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred:

INDORSING THE RAILROAD LAW.

By Mr. Walker:

Resolved, That we are in favor of keeping the Railroad law which was passed by the present Legislature intact until it has been fully tested by decisions from the court of last resort.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

By Fitzpatrick, of McLean:

WHEREAS, We are passing through a great reformation, with the intention of benefiting the condition of the working classes of the nation; and

WHEREAS, We look upon the present system of choosing candidates through nominating conventions as being one of the fundamental causes of our political corruption, and that it has become a buying, bargaining, bartering, and selling system that every American citizen should be ashamed of, and is fit for nothing else but the body-guard of a King;

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present system of nominating conventions, and we advise that candidates for office should make their claims good by honesty, capacity, and ability.

FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COURTS.

By Edmonds, of Bureau:

WHEREAS, Our courts, as operated at present, are one of the most grievous burdens borne by the people, and are governed in their action, to a great degree, by antiquated precedents of the dead past in cases having often but little resemblance to the issues of the living present, and are a stigma on the boasted intelligence and progress of the American people, costing a vast amount of money to all tax-payers, simply, in many cases, to gratify a morbid taste for practicing the tricks and for the beautiful uncertainties of the law; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the people should imperatively demand immediate legislation for the reconstruction of our courts on principles of common sense, prominent among which shall be a provision setting apart a portion of the time at each session for the hearing of cases presented by parties in person making joint issue, the decision of the court to be final.

ANOTHER INDORSEMENT OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

By Anderson, of McHenry:

Resolved, That we demand of the Legislature that they stand firmly by the Railroad bill passed at the last session. [Applause.]

ON SELLING-PRICE AND COST OF PRODUCTION.

By Pease, of Macon:

Resolved, That the selling-price of any property whatever shall be based on the cost of production; that it should bring a reasonable per cent of profit; that the owner has the right to fix such reasonable per cent; that the place of delivery should be the nearest depot; that the surplus products should be kept at home, and the market supplied according to demand.

CONDEMNING THE STATE REVENUE LAW.

By Rucker, of DeWitt:

Resolved, That the present Revenue law of this State is extortionate and discriminative, and we demand its repeal, or remodeling, so as to make every man pay taxes on the actual property owned by him.

THE SALARY BILL.

That we demand of our Senators and Representatives in Congress the immediate repeal of the law authorizing the increase of salaries.

AN OLIVE-BRANCH FOR THE GRANGERS.

By Sharp, of Clinton:

Resolved, That the Farmers' Association of Illinois recognize the Grangers as allies and friends, working for the same object as ourselves, and that we will frown upon any attempt to sow the seeds of discord between the two organizations. [Applause.]

THE BLACK-LIST OF PLOW-MAKERS.

By Guy, of McLean:

Resolved, That we buy no product of any manufacturing firm that signed the resolution passed at the Plowmakers' Convention recently held in Chicago. [Applause.]

ON THE VESTED RIGHTS OF RAILROADS.

By Barton, of Moultrie:

Resolved, That the doctrine of vested rights, by which railroad corporations claim exemption from legislative control, belongs to a past age, and, as it cannot exist without infringing on the rights of citizens generally, it has no legitimate place in the jurisprudence of a free people.

REVISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

By Ward, of Henry:

Resolved, That Congress shall be petitioned to revise the Internal Revenue laws so as to remove all hindrances to the free exportation of alcohol.

REPEAL OF THE SALARY-GRAB LAW.

By Mr. McGUIRE—

Resolved, That stealing is thieving, whether done by persons in the low walks of life or by high officials;

and that we demand the utter repeal by Congress of the law known as the Salary-grab entire—Presidential, Congressional, and all.

THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Charles W. Green, of Jacksonville, read a paper on "The Cost of Transportation," giving his experience in transporting Gen. Banks' troops 80 miles, when on their way to the Red River. During seventy-two hours, twenty-nine trains of twenty cars each were moved, at an expense to the Company of about $3,700. The actual cost of transportation would be diminished as the amount transported was increased. The

REMEDY FOR EXISTING TROUBLES

would best be found in such legislation as should prevent excessive expenditures for construction and operation, since wherever roads are built the people along the line must eventually pay for them; in granting charters which shall forbid the sale of bonds or stock at less than par value; in legislative enactments which shall forbid Congressional, State, county, or township subscriptions, now a source of great abuse, in enactments which shall hold each officer of the companies to a strict accountability of his stewardship, not only to the Board of Directors and to the stockholders, but to the general public, for whose benefit the road is presumed to be primarily constructed, at least so long as charter privileges are exercised; by requiring that in case of inability to provide sufficient rolling-stock to perform the business of the road at a reasonable rate, the Company shall permit any party to furnish and put on cars for such toll as shall be adjudged reasonable and right.

Prof. Emerson, of Virginia, contended that the railroads should be operated in conformity with the principles of national law and national justice. They are the people's highways, and should do the people's bidding. The question was, How are they to bring that about—by State or by National legislation? He suggested the following

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions: That the present provisions of the State Constitution on railroads be repealed; that a Board of Transportation be elected, with summary control over railroads; that this Board require that all the accounts of all the railroads in the State be kept under its supervision, in a fixed manner, in one building in the State; that the Board publish a detailed account of the affairs of each road each month, in a circular form, to be sent to stockholders, editors, etc.; that the Board be directed to change all mortgages and preferred stock into common stock, and that no more such stock or mortgages be allowed; that the Board have summary power to correct issues of fraudulent stocks, bonds, mortgages, contracts, etc., which are beyond the actual expense of building railroads; that the Board call annual and extraordinary meetings of stockholders; that they calculate, decree, and announce all dividends on stock, and have power to regulate the rates of transporting passengers, freight, and cars, and the time-tables of trains according to a fixed, convenient, and just system; that the Board provide for the arrival and departure of all trains on all railroads centering in the same town or city, to and from the same depot; that the Board confer with similar Boards and Departments in other States, and in the United States, for the more systematic and efficient accomplishment of its objects.

The suggestions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A GOOD WORD FOR LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, member of the Legislature, deprecated the wholesale denunciation of Representatives and Senators. The farmers were to blame for the present condition of things. Why are they not better represented in the Legislature? Do they expect men whose interest is contrary to theirs to enact such laws as the farmers demand? Such men should not be sent to Springfield. The farmers should go to the ballot-box and vote to secure representation in proportion to their interests. [Applause.]

THE NEW RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Curry, of DeKalb, read an extract from a newspaper announcing the appointment by the Governor of James Steele, of Paris, as a member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, vice Col. H. D. Cook, deceased. He (Curry) had nothing to say about Steele personally, but his qualification for representing the producing classes was, that he was Cashier of a National Bank. He believed such qualification was not one that would commend him to the good judgment of the farmers. [Applause.]

INDEPENDENCE OF OLD PARTY TIES.

Considerable discussion followed, and the following resolution was offered by Houton, and referred:

Resolved, That the past record of the old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the respect of the people; and that we are, therefore, absolved from all allegiance to them, and will act no longer with them. [Applause.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following resolutions were offered and referred:

NO MORE RAILROADS NEEDED.

By Foster, of Edwards:

WHEREAS, The country is now checkered with railroads which are bleeding the agricultural community with excessive rates of transportation; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention does not deem it advisable to build any more lines of railroad at present; that further discussion in regard to the building of railroads is a useless and unwise waste of time, and that we are at present interested in controlling the roads already built, and to this end we earnestly demand that our Legislature shall stand by the laws already enacted, and make such amendments as will secure the enforcement of the same for the benefit of the whole people.

THE NEED OF COMBINATION.

By Sutherland, of Bureau:

Resolved, That we can and must combine so that we can fix a fair maximum price for the products of our farms, in order to protect ourselves against monopolies.

CO-OPERATION DESIRED.

By Stevens, of Piatt:

Resolved, That this Convention asks nothing but right and justice for themselves, and concedes the same to all other persons alike. We therefore ask the co-operation of all men, of all the various callings in society,—of merchants, mechanics, and the professions,—to aid us in our efforts to put away monopolies from among us, and establish the reign of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we wage no war against railroads, or against capitalists as such, but only against such organizations of capital as have sought legislative enactments to enrich themselves at the expense of labor and of capital not protected by any particular legislation.

A NEW PARTY WANTED.

By Powell, of Jersey:

WHEREAS, The political parties of the country have criminally neglected the agricultural interest, and shamefully disregarded the rights of the people;

Resolved, That the farmers cut themselves loose from all party association, and rally under a banner broad enough to embrace all in favor of just laws, and opposed to monopolies, to corruption, to extravagance, to the further donation of public lands to railroads, and to the creation of uncontrolled monopoly.

CONDEMNING THE SALARY-GRAB.

By Oglesby, of DeWitt:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of Illinois refused to pass a resolution censuring the Congress of the United States for the passage of that abominable law increasing the salaries of members of that body,

Resolved, That this Farmers' Convention do ask that body to take immediate action, and show to the world, like the Legislature of Ohio, that those in authority cannot steal the people's money without the condemnation of this Convention. [Applause.]

NEW LINES OF RAILROAD.

By Coy, of Henry:

Resolved, That the building of new lines of railroads is the easiest, cheapest, and speediest way of obtaining less rates of freights. [Laughter.]

COMMERCE BETWEEN STATES.

By Thompson, of Macon:

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States, which says: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between the different States," it is the imperative duty of that body to regulate the rates on all through lines of railroads or canals.

PERSONAL TO RAILROAD COMMISSIONER STEELE.

By Phillips, of McLean:

WHEREAS, We are informed that Mr. Steele, lately appointed by the Governor to the office of Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, is a stockholder and Director in a railroad in this State, and Cashier of a railroad bank; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard such appointment as a direct thrust at the interest of the producing classes by the Executive, and we respectfully ask the Senate to refuse his confirmation to that office.

REGULATION OF FREIGHT TARIFFS.

By Collins, of Clinton:

Resolved, That local freight shall have the precedence in transit in Illinois over through freight; and, further, that roads of the same gauge shall transport freight of other roads at the same rates as that of their own.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

By Mr. McGuire, of Woodford:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Legislature to postpone the collection of taxes until the 1st of July, and that it be amongst the first work of the session.

HOME MANUFACTORIES WANTED.

By Mr. Butterworth, of Adams:

Resolved, That we recommend the encouragement of the manufacturing interest and the establishing of more manufactories in the West as one of the great practical financial benefits to our agricultural interests, bringing operatives to consume our products and give us the manufactured articles near at home, and thus avoiding largely the extortionate railroad charges.

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

By Mr. Davis, of Stephenson:

Resolved, That we ask Congress to repeal the law preventing foreign vessels from participating in our coasting-trade.

A RESOLUTION ABOUT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Turner, of Morgan, offered a resolution calling upon delegates to concentrate their fire on one or two points, and not fire a general shot at all creation.

The President read a paper sent by the Hon. Amasa Walker. He said agriculture was greatly depressed, and for several years had been less prosperous than other departments of business. There were two causes for it. One was the

HIGH CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

No other power than that of the National Government through Congressional legislation was adequate to grapple successfully with the tremendous concentration of corporate interests with which they would have to contend.

The other cause was the false and disgraceful condition of

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The prices of great staples were no higher now, on an average, than before the War, while all other commodities had advanced from 25 to 60, and in many cases 75 per cent. Farmers should especially direct their minds to the consideration of this matter. If they examined it, they would find the result to be that the country produces a surplus of cereals, etc., that must be sent abroad for a market, and consequently must be sold at what they are worth in gold. Farmers' products are sold at gold prices, plus what little gold premium there may be, while all they consume must be purchased at currency prices from 25 to 75 per cent higher, in consequence of the excessive volume of our paper money. Here was one of the causes of the depression of their industry—selling at low and buying at high prices. When they discovered this they would demand a

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

If, in addition, they could secure the protection of the Government against the importunities of railroads, they would have a still greater balance in their favor. They ought to unite their voices and their votes in favor of the contraction of the currency till at par with gold. If they did this they would accomplish their object, since they hold the balance of power and can dictate such terms as they please. Their interests were identical with those of other people, but they never could be promoted by the issue of paper money. Were a hundred or a thousand millions more in greenbacks or bank notes put in circulation, agricultural products would not be increased in value one penny; for such issue, while it could not raise the price of their products in foreign markets, would enhance the cost of home productions and all other expenses of living. All industrial interests would receive essential advantage from the restoration of a sound standard of value. No occupation would be injured by it.

A contraction of currency, which would be indicated by its being at par with gold, would make money plenty and cheap. This might seem paradoxical, but nothing could be more true. The most positive evidence of it was before the people at the present moment. Was not money more scarce and the rate of interest higher than ever known before, and yet were there not over $700,000,000 of paper money in circulation to-day, against $200,000,000 before the War? The question of resumption was peculiarly a Western question, for the reason that the West was interested more than any other section of the country in having it brought about. If they wished to secure a fair competition among the various industries of the nation. If they would have money plenty and interest low; if they would like to make purchases and sales by the same standard and at just and equal prices, they must unite all their energies for the restoration of the circulating medium to par with gold, and be not diverted from their purpose by any of the specious but delusive schemes for avoiding the inevitable.

DISCUSSION ON THE PAPER.

A delegate moved that the paper be declared a bore. The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Oglesby, of McLean County, offered a resolution providing for the reference of lengthy papers to a committee, to be approved by them before they are read. It was voted down by a decided majority.

THE FINANCES.

A desire having been expressed to hear all sides of the financial question, that the delegates might gather ideas, Boone, of Jo Daviess County, submitted

A PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF

which he said was devised without consultation with the monopoly power. They should be a unit in demanding what would benefit the greatest number. The present banking system was the keystone which upheld the monopoly arch. So far as he had broached this plan to bankers, they had opposed it, hence he concluded he was right. He insisted upon land being accepted as security for loans from the State to the citizen, as it was the most efficient weapon the producing classes could use in emancipating themselves from the tyranny of monopoly. His plan was as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue loans in legal-tender notes to any applicant who shall furnish therefor a first mortgage security on any improved lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, the amount of said loans less 5 per cent discount for the interest for one year not to exceed two-thirds the taxable value of said lands. Interest to be paid thereafter annually in advance at any money-order Post-Office designated for the purpose within the county wherein said lands are situated, the principal not to be enforced except in default of the payment of interest; provided, however, it may be paid in whole or in part at the option of the borrower.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue legal-tender notes to the full face amount of United States bonds any applicant shall furnish as security for the same, provided the interest on said bonds shall cease while remaining on deposit.

The Secretary shall be authorized to return to the National Banks the bonds now on deposit to secure their currency to an amount equal to the currency presented for that purpose, and the interest on all said bonds remaining on deposit shall cease from date.

The Secretary shall be authorized to redeem with bonds bearing not to exceed 4½ per cent interest any outstanding legal-tender notes or further issues of the same when presented in sums of $50 or other designated amounts, provided such bonds shall not be subject to any tax whatever.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Boone for preparing the paper.

James A. Creighton, of Wayne, read the following paper on co-operation in buying and selling:

CO-OPERATION IN BUYING AND SELLING.

In discussing this question, I shall consider simply, will it pay the farmer? Can he save money by co-operation in buying and selling?

The present system of buying and selling through a long chain of agents or middlemen, reaching from the manufacturer to the farmer, and back again from the farmer to the consumer, is

GREATLY TO OUR DISADVANTAGE.

We pay all the expenses both ways. A manufacturer in one of our cities, for instance of reapers or sewing-machines, in order to reach his customers, employs a General Agent to take charge of his business in a given territory, under him a State Agent for each State, and under him a County Agent for each county. And, instead of buying of the manufacturer, we buy of the County Agent, who gets from 20 to 50 per cent; the State Agent, say, 10 per cent; and the General Agent, 5 per cent. So there is from 35 to 65 per cent of what we pay swallowed up before it reaches the manufacturer.

Thus, when we buy a $200 harvester, at least 35 per cent,—$70,—or, if an $80 sewing-machine, 50 per cent,—$40,—of what we pay for each machine sticks to the fingers of that

UNNECESSARY CHAIN OF AGENTS

through which these things reach us. And the same is true of almost every article of merchandise which the farmer uses.

The smooth-tongued gentleman who calls on us with his matched grays and fine carriage, and persuades us that we need a reaper, or our wife that she needs a sewing-machine, must be paid for his visit. His fancy rig and handsome salary are rung from our hard earnings. The manufacturer does not pay a cent of this expense. He must have back all the money he invests, with his full profits on the investment.

In short, under the present system, the farmer buys everything he uses at an advance of 25 to 100 per cent above cost of production.

AT LEAST ONE-THIRD

of all the money he pays out goes, not to pay the cost of manufacturing or producing the article he buys, but to pay commissions and profits to the agents and merchants through whom he receives it.

And the system works no better for him in selling the products of his farm. He sells his grain, for instance, to the home-dealer, who consigns it to a commission-merchant, whom it reaches after he has paid inspection, insurance, weighing, drayage, elevator charges, or storage commissions, and last, but not always least, stealage. The commission-merchant sells it to the speculator; and, finally, the speculator to the miller. Besides all the other profits, charges, and commissions, this circuitous route of reaching the miller often involves extra freight-charges above what would be necessary to carry it directly from the farm to the mill,—all of which

THE FARMER MUST PAY.

It is very plain that we pay vastly more for what we buy than the manufacturer, producer, or importer receives for the same; and that we receive much less for what we sell than the consumer pays for it. Between the two, there is full one-half our earnings we never get. It goes to pay a host of useless and expensive servants, whom men of any other calling would have had the economy and good sense to have discharged long ago.

The present system of buying and selling renders the farmer entirely helpless. The buyer and seller both have him in their power, and each considers him

LEGITIMATE PREY.

In the spring he plows his field and plants his seed. From daylight until dark he labors; from early spring until the last ear of corn is harvested in winter, July's scorching sun and December's freezing storms alike find him at his daily toil. And, when the fruits of his year's labor are ready for market, does he—yes, can he—count the capital he has invested in his farm, in his team, and in his tools, the expenses of keeping up repairs, and reasonable wages for his labor, and say, "This or that cost me so much, and, to get pay for my labor and interest on my investment, I must have so much for corn and so much for pork? He who eats bread and meat must pay the cost of production." Does he say that? Can he say it? No! He does not pretend to put a price upon his own labor. He simply goes to the buyer, the dealer, the speculator,—not the consumer,—with the product of his year's labor in his open hand, and humbly says, "Here it is; what will you give me for it? Here is the cream of the soil I have labored years and lived hard to buy. I, and my wife, and my children have toiled like slaves to produce it. Here it is;" and

AS HUMBLY ACCEPTS

what the buyer may choose to offer as the veriest beggar would receive a penny, though the price be not sufficient to pay 50 cents per day for the labor of producing it.

But, when he goes to the agent or merchant, the scene is changed. From the smallest to the largest article of merchandise, the farmer asks, "What will you take?" The dealer fixes a price, and says, "I must have my money back with profit." If the farmer does not see fit to pay the price just then, the merchant puts his goods back on the shelf until the farmer is compelled to have them, and accepts his terms.

The consequences of this system are, that

THE FARMER IS HARD-PRESSED;

farming does not pay expenses, and leave anything to support the farmer's family; debts accumulate against him; mortgages are piled upon his land; with his meagre income his taxes prove a heavy burden; he is not able to spare the time and means to educate his children; has no leisure for enjoyment or self-culture; and is deprived of all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life.

He has vainly tried to remedy this by increased hours of labor, by tilling more acres of land, by taxing himself and his soil to their utmost capacity to produce more bushels of grain and more pounds of meat. But, alas! the more he produces the less he realizes on it.

These and other abuses have driven us to the wall. We now stop and think, and resolve to

ORGANIZE FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

It is obvious that there must be a change; and, in my judgment, if pecuniary benefit is to be obtained by organization, it must be, to a very great degree, through co-operation in buying and selling. The first question that will suggest itself to the mind of a prudent man probably will be, Is it practical? Can we adopt a plan of co-operation in buying and selling that will bring us some relief? Can we so arrange it as to buy for less and sell for more? I think we can? I think it is practical. We must buy directly of the manufacturer, and sell as nearly as possible to the consumer. When we are once thoroughly organized in a large district, say the State of Illinois, we can easily make our wants known to the manufacturer and wholesale dealer, who would be glad to secure our trade through any channel that would give them access to us. They will not persist in selling their machinery to agents, who have no use for it, when they can reach directly the hand for which it was made.

MY PLAN FOR BUYING

would be something like this: Let there be a Grange or Club in every township; elect a Contract Agent, who shall represent all the farmers in the State, and make arrangements with manufacturers and wholesale dealers to supply us with such things as farm-machinery of every description, furniture, lumber, building-material, groceries, and everything else we need that can be had cheaper by such an arrangement. When the State Agent has secured the best terms possible, let him issue a circular containing the names of all the articles he has arranged for, and the price at which they are to be furnished, and have this circular sent to every Grange and Club in the State. Then, any member who desires to buy anything on the list can notify the Secretary of his Grange or Club, who can order through the State Agent anything desired, which will be shipped direct to his nearest freight-office at the price published, to be paid for on receipt. The order should be made through the Secretary or some other officer of the Grange or Club (of whom it would be well to require a small bond), to protect the Agent from loss through irresponsible persons or those not members.

By this plan, the most favorable terms can be secured for anything we may wish to buy. Through our State Agent we can offer inducements to manufacturers and wholesale merchants that will secure better terms for us than can be had by any single agent or retail merchant. By concentrating our patronage we will actually be able to make our purchases at

LESS THAN ORDINARY WHOLESALE PRICES.

We have tried it in Wayne County, and find it works well. When we completed our county organization, the 1st of last June, Racine, Wis., wagons were selling there, complete, at $110; without lock or seat, $100. Now, we get them complete, at the shop, for $74; without lock or seat, $64.

Double-seat spring-wagons, with three springs, were selling at $145. Now, we get them, at the shop, for $85.

Eight-horse power threshing-machines were selling at $750. Now, we get the same machine at $530.

The Keystone, Superior, I. X. L., and Buckeye wheat-drills were selling at from $85 to $90. They are now furnished us at $60 to $65.

The Home, the Victor, and other sewing-machines were selling at $75 to $125. We now get the Home for $33, the Victor for $37.50, and several others from 40 to 50 per cent off.

Walking-cultivators were selling at $36. We now get them at the shops for $18.

The Champion fan-mill (or wheat-fan) was selling at $35, and could not be bought for less. Now, the manufacturers furnish them to us at $17.

Steel central breaking-plows had never sold for less than $22. We now get them at $12.50.

Moline breaking-plows were sold by the agents at from $13 to $19. They are furnished us at from $7.70 to $11.25, according to size.

We have arranged for almost

HUNDREDS OF OTHER IMPLEMENTS AND ARTICLES

at from 25 to 50 per cent off of catalogue-prices. There have been very few instances where manufacturers or wholesale dealers have refused to sell to us as cheap as to agents or retail dealers. All they want to know is, that we mean business, and that, by making concessions, they can secure our trade; and we will be able to secure concessions in prices in proportion as we concentrate our patronage.

When a man buys a wagon, a fanning-mill, a cultivator, a sewing-machine, etc., and goes home with his new purchase, and one-fourth or more of his money left, I tell you his heart is lighter and his purse heavier than they used to be after making such purchases.

This is the effect of

CO-OPERATION IN BUYING.

By it hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars will be saved to the farmers of Illinois in a single year. It will enable many a poor man to lift the mortgage from his farm, and save a home for his little ones. By it, many a father will be enabled to send his bright-eyed son or daughter to the college or academy, and the neat new cottage will take the place of the cabin or the hovel.

CO-OPERATION IN SELLING

is not so easily accomplished. But, when we are once well organized, it is practical. We must sell our wheat to the miller, and not to the merchant; and all our products, as nearly as possible, to the consumer.

We must not force them upon the market until they are needed. We had better hold our produce, and lie idle, than sell at half the cost of production. One crop of corn at 50 cents per bushel, or of wheat at $2, is much better than two crops at half that price, for it gives the same money for half the labor and expense.

When the farmers are once organized thoroughly, and united, they can control the price of their products easier than any other class of men in the world. If the carpenter strikes, his employer can stop building. If the hatter, the shoemaker, or the tailor should strike, people could wear their old clothes or go naked. But, when the farmer closes his pens and shuts his bins, and demands pay for his labor,

IT MUST COME.

When the flour-barrel and meat-tub are empty, they must be filled, no matter what the price. I think such a co-operation not only possible, but look upon it as one of the natural consequences of this movement, and expect to see it in practical operation in all the grain-growing States of the Union in less than three years. I expect to hear the farmer asked what he will take for bread with as much respect as we now ask the merchant what a yard of tape or a pound of coffee is worth.

Brethren, this movement means something.

IT WILL SUCCEED.

This little stone was not made with hands, but begotten by the eternal principle of Justice, born of the undying spirit of Liberty, and is becoming a power in the land. The Goddess of Liberty will smile on her offspring, and the Providence that guided our fathers in the dark and stormy night of the Revolution will foster this movement.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Chairman announced that the people of Pennsylvania had indorsed their new Constitution which binds railroads with a strong hand by a majority of about 150,000. The delegates arose and gave three cheers for Pennsylvania.

EVENING SESSION.

The Opera-House was jammed to-night, many ladies being present.

Prof. Turner read a paper on the condition, causes, and results of the farmers' movement at the West, as follows:

CONDITIONS, CAUSES, AND RESULTS OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Fellow-Citizens:

I. Let us first note in brief some of the evil conditions of things which this so-called Farmers' Movement at first started out to remedy:

We saw combinations of corporations, and of corporate rings of all sorts, controlling vast and irresistible wealth and power, assuming to manipulate the entire finance and commerce of the Continent in their own interests; and, under their own most absurd construction of their charters and their rights, suborning, browbeating, and defying Legislatures, laws, States, courts, people, and all, at their pleasure.

Under the various pretexts of these

CORPORATE RINGS

(railroad rings, banking rings, tariff rings, political rings, insurance rings, stock-gambling rings, grain and produce rings, etc., etc.; I cannot enumerate them all, for their name is legion), we saw all the moneyed wealth of the Continent flow as regularly and necessarily into Wall street as its rivers flow into the ocean; there to be rocked, and tossed, and tumbled, by mere stock-gamblers, into all sorts of waves and tempests of financial disaster to the whole country and the whole race of man; till, at last, it drizzled back upon our hills again, not in full volume of genial rains and showers, but in the form of cut-throat mortgages, sheeting anew the whole Continent in ice and in death. In the process we saw those who chanced to stand at the mouth of the golden stream, in a few years amassing immense fortunes, of millions and scores of millions of dollars; and all who could by any means get near enough to its banks to dip into it, even with a gill-cup, suddenly enriched. We saw labor diverted from farms and shops, and from all other enterprises not wholly directed by irresponsible corporate power; the prices and costs of all labor, and all living inevitably enhanced; while the profits of all sorts of business, outside of the charmed circle, were steadily diminishing; and inside of it, too, to all except a few rapacious and ruthless schemers, who usually managed to gobble up the profits of the whole concern, inside and out.

Such, in brief, was the practical condition of affairs when this

FARMERS' MOVEMENT

first began. Of course, when they began, in like manner, to combine in self-defense, these combinations and rings, as one man, threw up their hands in holy horror. Then ensued a fearful rustling among the dead leaves, a terrible quaking among the dry bones; and Boss Tweed's famous question, "What are you going to do about it?" was reiterated in our ears. Perhaps the Boss himself sees the answer now more clearly than he did then. Prison-bars and grates are the only spectacles through which some eyes can discern invisible justice. It is the highest eleemosynary function of the State to furnish them gratuitously to all who need them. These rings stoutly maintained that the condition of things which they had brought about—the various financial jewsharps which they themselves had constructed, and still fingered wholly to their own liking—was the inevitable result of the

NATURAL LAWS OF BUSINESS

and of trade, against which it was alike silly and useless, clannish, and wicked, to conspire. The conservative press, even till to-day, reiterates their outcry. Well, if this be so, we then simply propose that the laws of Nature and of Trade should stop; we have had enough of them. We now want the laws of Justice and of God; and we intend to have them, cost what it may. We came to the end of one of those natural laws of business and of trade, if I remember rightly, some seven years ago, when the nation paused to throw some half-million of our best men into a bloody grave, and spent from eight to ten thousand millions of dollars to mark the spot where we laid them. That old slaveholders' rebellion began as "simple business,"—the business of doing injustice according to law; it ended in "simple business,"—but a business not quite so pleasant. We hope and trust to make a better ending of our present business on hand, but end it must and will; for injustice, called by whatever holy or artful names, upheld by whatever formidable powers, defended by whatever sophisms and figments of formal laws, whether of business, or of States, or of Empires, must, sooner or later, fall; or the Throne of God itself must fall. Let us abide calmly, but heroically, the issue.

II. But, when we come to look at the

CAUSES OF THIS CONDITION

of things, my friends, it behooves us also to be just, and admit the truth as it really is, as against ourselves as well as others. As I showed, more at length than I can now do in a paper on corporations published in the last report of our State Agricultural Society's transactions, railroad men and corporate men, as individual persons, are no worse than other men, no worse than we ourselves are, or should soon become if thrown under the same responsibilities, and conditions, and temptations; while railroads and corporations, rightly and justly managed and controlled, are now, ever have been, and ever will be, of inconceivable value to the public. I have found their managers, personally, uniformly gentlemanly, courteous, and just to me, under the rule of the law we have ourselves voted and prescribed for their action, as they would most naturally apply it to their own interests; and to suppose that any class of men will not usually push their interests up to the extreme letter of the law is to suppose they are angels, and not men like ourselves. Let us away, then, with all mere personal rancor, and class rancor and hate; but let us also have justice,

IF THE HEAVENS FALL.

Among the real causes of the sad condition of things which I have sketched, some are wholly irremediable by any practicable power on earth, except by simple time, industry, economy, and long years of prudence and individual self-denial. Other changes can be remedied by a simple change of the laws, or of the administration of the laws. Both sets of causes alike have originated from no one class of men or set of men alone, but from a stupendous public, financial and legal blunder,—a sort of combined popular monomania and court monomania, which swept into its wake, and bore along with it, all classes alike.

I will first refer to one

GREAT IRREMEDIABLE FINANCIAL BLUNDER,

or cause of our present disasters, for which, I suspect, we are all pretty much alike to blame. During the War, and on the heels of the War, that sunk the nation by the thousands of millions in loss and debt, we undertook the additional enterprise of issuing hundreds of millions of railroad and other bonds, and giving away hundreds of millions more of values in public lands, to force new lands into market, or old lands into higher value, in no respect needed for present population, or present farming interests among ourselves; but, in a sort of heyday glare of glory, we started out to incur debts under bonds, to provide for and domicile all Europe, and all China, and the rest of mankind in general. Having put down the great rebellion against all human liberty, we fancied it was our next duty to give to each man of the race an inalienable homestead, and to build a railroad to his door; a most beneficent and praiseworthy undertaking, to be sure, but, unfortunately, it cost money; and, as we did not just then happen to have the cash in our pockets, we did have to

RUN STILL FURTHER INTO DEBT,

borrow the money, and give our bonds for it. And now another strange thing has happened: somebody has got those debts to pay, or, at least, the interest on them; and none of us have got the money to do it with. For even a country that can put down a great rebellion cannot always, at the word and without inconvenience, scare up several thousand millions of solid cash, or even the interest on it. Our real struggle is over this very point as to who shall pay the debts. It was not then seen that these forced and wholly artificial enterprises would of necessity disastrously compete with and react upon all antecedent natural and necessary enterprises and interests of all sorts. It was not then perceived, when prices were high and all things were lovely, that the sky-rockets of hundreds of millions of bonds, which we threw so thoughtlessly up in air, with all hats off and all voices shouting, would one day fall on our heads in dead and heavy sticks of debt, from which all men would cry, Stand from under! I say on our heads; for the producers of the country must, in the end, pay every cent of either taxes or bonds they vote to issue, or incur, whoever may have their nominal issue, or control, and profits. It all comes back to us at last,—to the truly responsible man,—the

MAN WHO VOTES.

The fellows who engineered and planned the game, and let off the sky-rockets (who then, perhaps, were not worth a red-flannel shirt apiece, but who now may be worth millions) will all alike never, in fact, pay one dollar of these debts! This chicken of debt always rightly comes home to roost with the responsible voter, who alone hatched him out; and now those dead sticks of debt begin to fall on all sides of us. The only thing we can do on this point is to put our hats on again, dodge them as well as we can, and attend closely to our business and expenses, until we can pay them off and get them out of the way. Do you ask how you will pay these railroad bonds, when perhaps you never saw, and perhaps never will see, a single one of them? I answer, by increased costs of labor and production, and diminished profits on your hands. If the process is as silent, it is still as inevitable, as the force of gravity itself. The railroads have nothing to pay debts with of any sort, except what they must get one way or another, out of your pockets and products; and it is perfectly just and right that it should so fall upon us; for, if we will continue, from party, passion, and ignorance, or prejudice, or folly, or what not, to send men to Congress and to State Legislatures to levy taxes and issue bonds on our behalf, or authorize it done, who have little more just comprehension or care for our great financial interests than our own dogs have, while we have thousands of abler men at home, even in our own class, we

OUGHT TO FOOT THE BILLS,

till we learn to do better. Suffer me to illustrate for a moment:

In one aspect of the case, nothing in kind, in this matter, has happened to the agricultural republic, as a whole, differing from what always happens to a single farmer who, under high prices, incurs debts to push out his areas of cultivated lands, fences, roads, ditches, machines, and conveniences of culture, so far beyond his legitimate means that farm and all goes at last to pay the debts.

Let us take another illustration of still another aspect of the case: Suppose a great manufacturing ring should be formed, intent only on money-making for itself; suppose it should go to Washington, buy up the public press, manipulate public opinion and legislation, State, and National, until it engrossed and secured to itself the full direction and control of hundreds of millions of values, in the shape of charters, stocks, bonds, debts, lands, etc., etc., to enable it to set about the opening up of the

"MANUFACTURING RESOURCES OF THE GREAT WEST;"

would not all our caps and votes go up to-day for such an enterprise as that? Well, suppose they got their charters, come out to St. Anthony's Falls, build their dams and races, and line the banks of the Mississippi, for scores of miles on either side of it, with all possible sorts of manufactories; and encourage hundreds of thousands of workmen from Europe to rush in to fill and work them. Now, while the debts are being incurred, and the money is being expended, all things would be lovely and fine indeed. Prices of all sorts of products of human use would go rapidly up, and all classes have a splendid time of it. For, theorize as we will, the fresh issue of all sorts of notes, and bonds, and papers, for debt, has the same practical effect in kind, for the time being, if not in degree, to expand the real currency and enhance the price of all things, that a new issue of bank-notes would have. But how would it be when the job was completed, the debts began to become due, prices began to fall, the chickens began to come home to roost, and the dead sticks began to fall around our heads? Would it be—could it be—

QUITE AS LOVELY,

when all the manufactories of all the States would become utterly broken down and shorn of all possible profits by this new, forced, illegitimate, artificial, and utterly premature and ruinous opening up of the great and glorious manufacturing interests of the West; and, under the inevitable crash and break-down of prices of all sorts, manufactories, railroads, farms, and all alike, would be brought to a stand-still, because that, during the crisis, they could not be run without loss to somebody? Do you think that the manufacturers of the East and the older States would to-day vote for such a forced and artificial opening-up of competing manufacturing interest against themselves by the immense wealth and power of the nation put into the hands of almost wholly irresponsible corporations? Yet this is exactly what we in principle voted to do, as against our own farming interests, when we voted for a precisely similar artificial and forced opening-up of new lands around us and west of us; when we, who had already bought and paid for our own farms at a very high price, voted that the United States should, at our cost, give farms to, and build railroads to the doors of, hundreds of thousands of men who could and would, under those artificial and forced loans and gratuities, with fresher lands that cost them nothing, and with far less costs of labor, come right into our own markets and compete with us, and utterly drive us out, in spite of all we could do. Please notice, I do not complain of any possible competition in our markets arising under any merely natural progress of events, but only of that

FORCED AND UNNATURAL COMPETITION

engendered, in fact, through corporate powers conferred by the Government, by taking public money, in one form or another, out of our own control and pockets, and putting it under the control or into the pockets of our competitors. By this most absurd principle of legislation, the agriculture of New England was long ago utterly ruined; that of the more Middle States soon followed; and, if this policy is persevered in, that of all the older States east of the Mississippi must be thrown utterly off from its present basis of prices and values, and put wholly upon a new and much lower basis. But such changes, such crises, bring trouble,—inevitable and irremediable trouble,—the precise trouble we are now in. Now, I am not interested to deny that this sort and style of legislation is grand, magnificent, and glorious to the great Republic, and the still greater Eagle that so incessantly flaps his wings and screams over it; that it is most beneficent for the human race as a whole; all I wish now to remind you of, is the fact that it

COSTS MONEY;

and that it cannot possibly raise prices of lands, or of pork or beef, and wheat and corn, in Illinois, or in any of the older States, but must inevitably depress them altogether. If we feel like making the necessary and inevitable pecuniary sacrifices which we must make in sustaining such a policy, for the sake of railroad or other interested corporations or rings, financial or political, or for the sake of the glory of that screaming Eagle of ours, or for the general good of mankind, all right; let us still go on and vote as we have been voting; only let us make no useless crying when the sticks begin to fail, and the chickens begin to come home to roost; for all that is the simple, inevitable, and wholly irremediable part of the process.

It all at last resolves itself into this: By this antecedent, imprudent, and thoughtless, however benign and glorious voting, and legislation, and financeering, the whole producing community, railroads included, have incurred debts, and issued bonds for them, under this past artificial inflation of high prices, which, under the present reaction to equally inevitable low prices, they cannot pay, simply because they have not got the money to pay with, and, under present prices, cannot get it. During this crisis neither party can now make the money from any just profits or rates, of either farming or railroading which they can hope to attain; and, therefore, each party is striving to throw the practical burden of the debts, in whole or in part, upon the other. This lies at

THE BOTTOM OF THIS WHOLE BUSINESS.

Around this great central Maelstrom whirls all the mad confusion of the present disastrous financial hour. Who shall pay these debts, now, when none of us can get a copper by any fair means to pay them with, either principal or interest? The various corporations want to throw the whole loss back upon the producers, and the producers have combined to resist it; and this makes the war.

The railroads, always sharpest and most ready and sagacious to foresee a financial storm, sought seasonable shelter against the legislation of the people and the States under cover of the Constitution of the United States, through the celebrated Dartmouth College case; designing thus to be able to securely so fix their rates of freight as practically to throw the whole burden of the debt back upon the farmers and producers who voted them their franchises and outlays. Of course, they at first easily got, or found, or made laws and court-decisions for whatever they wanted; and all things on their side began to look lovely again. But the farmers soon began to rise and combine in resistance to such a policy; and on and on they come; and they still come like millions of tramping buffaloes running to the Red River, in a great drought, for their daily water. Now comes the time for somebody else to get out of the way; not merely of the falling sticks, but of glaring eyes, and angry horns, and trampling hoofs. Some of the farmers are disposed to play back upon the railroads their own game, and throw the burden of the whole voted debts and bonds back upon them, by forcing them to carry their produce for less than cost. Others, more moderately and more wisely, say, in substance: "Fellows, we are in bad luck, as people always are after a blunder. We have all together made a most stupendous financial blunder; none of us intended it; but somebody must lose money, however it may fare with that screaming Eagle of ours. Now, let us all be just; let us fairly divide the inevitable losses of this little game, wipe out old scores as soon as we can, begin anew, and keep our eyes skinned and our votes wide awake in future."

By this wholly artificial and forced competition under Government patronage and power, the great underlying agricultural interest of the whole West

HAS BEEN BROKEN DOWN IN PIECES,

and all other modes of business must of necessity fall with it. The farmers cannot longer afford to pay such freights as will give full profits to the roads, and the railroads cannot afford to go without them. Somebody must lose money. It is impossible to so figure it as not to come at this result. We have had railroad experts on the one side, and State Commissioners on the other side, figuring at it now for some two or three years, but only with the same results. None of them can contrive to make a pint cup hold a barrel of water, unless they can from some source get hold of a little "more tin." It is the easiest thing in the world to demonstrate that either side, on the present basis of costs, is now losing money, but quite impossible to show how both sides can now make money. If you figure the farmers and tax-payers without loss, on their present basis of costs, you must in some way rob or bankrupt the corporations; but, if you assume that the railroads and bondholders must receive no harm, then you must to an equal extent plunder the farmers and the tax-payers; and, if we figure till doomsday, we must come out with the same result, unless some one can contrive to add minus into plus quantities, or to get something out of nothing. Our Railroad Boards at $25,000 a year can no more figure us into any other result than can our white pine boards at 3 cents per foot. Suppose the

TWO PARTIES COME TOGETHER,

and agree to throw overboard, and let go for the present, all interests on stocks and bonds, and all income on roads, on the one side, and all profits on farms, and stock, and labor, on the other, and cut down expenses, and cut down prices, till these rough roads are past, would not the difficulty be settled, at least in prospect? That is exactly what they will at last have to come to, whether they agree to it or nor, unless one party can contrive to cheat the other. After all the turmoil and uproar of the hour have subsided, this is the counsel that is at last sure to prevail; because, however flighty and impassioned the American people may be, they are at bottom, whenever you strike bottom, as a whole reasonably just; but it sometimes takes a long sounding-line to strike the real bottom of the great interests of forty millions of people.

Let us now, for a moment, trot out into the ring that little

"DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CONTRACT BULL,"

by the use of which our various corporations have attempted to throw all the losses of this game, and of all their other financial games, off from themselves, and back upon the farmers and other producers. And right here I want you to look more grave and wise than forty thousand full-feathered owls, because we are approaching the sacred precincts of law,—Supreme Court law. You will see before I close why I think it of most vital consequence to our cause that we should here and now proceed to butcher, "secundum artem," and at all risks of being tedious, this little fancy bull of ours, although he has got neither meat, nor bones, nor hide, nor tallow, and never had any; all there is or ever was of him is one prodigious bellow. Let us then proceed to kill that bellow. This celebrated "Dartmouth College case" has been everywhere cited to prove that in law the mere charters, franchises, grants, or gifts of the State to corporate bodies (which grants first and alone gave them the power to make a legal contract of any sort, and before which they had no such power), are, in fact, contracts between the State and such corporations, within the meaning of the United States Constitutions; debarring the States from all practical control over such corporations, beyond what is explicitly provided for in the charter itself. The immense advantage given to all corporate bodies before the courts, over all the interests of the people, by such an assumption, is apparent to all. A charter, so called, may be obtained by any amount of bribery, corruption, or ignorance, or fraud, from one Legislature, and the people of a State are then compelled in law, through all time to come, to abide the consequences, even if it practically sells out every foot of soil they have under them; and neither they nor their posterity have any possible legal remedy. One would suppose that the mere statement of the dogma was enough to

DAMN IT FOREVER.

What, then, is the real basis of this self-evidently-absurd legal dogma, opinion, or decision? It all rests on the equally self-evidently-false assumption that a mere gift or grant is always a contract; whereas, the self-evident fact is that a mere gift or grant may, in any particular case, operate in some of its aspects and practical effects as a contract, or it may not; and each particular case must be examined by itself, and stand or fall on its own merits. In a mere passing remark, some of the Judges quoted in this celebrated "Dartmouth College case" happened to say that "A grant was a contract,"—of course having in mind the special aspect of the case on hand; but now, forsooth, the courts and law-books have come to make them say that "All grants are contracts," which they nowhere said, or, if they had said it, it would have been a self-evident absurdity. Mr. Webster defines a contract as "an agreement between two or more persons or parties, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act; and each acquires the right to what the other promises." Does a mere gift or grant in a railroad-charter answer, even in form, to this plain definition? Where are the signatures of the two parties? What has the incorporated party bound itself, in the interest, to either do or forbear?

NOT A THING;

even their name as signers is nowhere attached to the instrument in any shape or form. Indeed, if it had been attached before the act conferring the gift or grant had passed, their names would have been of no value; for, until the act was passed, they had no sort of legal power to make any sort of a contract, either with the Legislature or any one else. The grant itself first gives them the power to make contracts with any one. How, then, could they contract with the Legislature before they had the legal power to contract with any one on the earth? The plain fact is, that they came before the Legislature to seek as a free grant or gift this very power,—the power to "sue and be sued," or to make contracts, within certain specified limits, and for the public good, or the alleged or implied public good, which implied promotion of the public good is the sole and only consideration or return they ever intended to make for the gift or grant sought of the State, without which consideration they well know the Legislature had no right to listen for one moment to their request,—no more than they have the right to-day to sell my farm and pocket the money for it. The promotion of the public good, therefore, is an implied obligation, lying at the very basis of the whole transaction, from its first inception to its ultimate conclusion, or so long as the charter exists. If that fails, the whole thing fails. The sole and only consideration on one side of the grant, if it be a grant, or of the contract, if it be a contract, is withheld and violated, and the whole grant or contract is

BROKEN OR FORFEITED.

But who is to be the judge of this violation? The State and people who confer the grant or gift, and who alone sign the contract, if it be a contract, and who alone had power to make the contract, and who alone have fulfilled their part of it; or the party who neither made it nor signed it, but, either by misfortune, or design, or fraud, are, in fact, withholding from the State the sole and only concurrent equivalent, or consideration on their part of the obligation. Please notice here that it was no part of the gift, or grant, or obligation, of the State, either express or implied, to guarantee that the corporation should at all hazards make money, or not lose money; but only to give them the power of making money if they could in the enterprise proposed, in consistence with the continued public good, of which the State of necessity reserves to itself the right of judging, rather than yields it wholly to them. If, then, their grants are contracts, they utterly fail of all just or implied consideration, and

COME TO AN END

whenever or wherever, from whatever cause, fortunate or unfortunate, by accident or design, they fail to promote the public good; so that, practically, it comes, in any just view of the case, to the same thing, after all, whether you agree to call them contracts or not, to call a "mouse" an "elephant" will do no harm, if you clearly define him as he truly is: without tusks or trunks, or weight, or size, or shape, or anything that really belongs to an elephant; but simply as a "wee little mouse;" and so calling a writing made in respect to a party which had no power at the time to make contracts with any one, which never signed the paper as a contract in any shape or form, and which paper, on the face of it, has none of the usual forms of a contract, and in no sense answers to the definition of a contract, and still stands unsigned by the only party which owes any even implied unfulfilled obligations, or considerations, or conditions, while these sole implied unfulfilled conditions of the public good are, in fact, either by misfortune, or accident, or design, being constantly ignored and disregarded,—I say, calling such a mere skeleton of a mouse a live elephant will do no particular harm, except to good English and to good sense, provided in every case, you take good care to so define him as to

MISLEAD NO ONE.

This, in the celebrated case of the Dartmouth College, so often quoted, the Chief-Justice is quite careful to do, as any one can see by referring to Kent's Commentaries, Vol. I., Art. 415. He states, in justification to that decision, that the charter assailed "was granted by the British Crown in 1769," wholly independently of the State, before the State of New Hampshire existed; so the State could make no pretense to being even one of the parties to the contract, or to having any sort of rights, express or implied, under it. It had for years tolerated and sanctioned it as a fully legal charter; no even pretended abuse, or even neglect of the public weal, had grown up under it. The Chief Justice avers that the college was "a private charitable institution, not liable to the control of the Legislature" (is this the case with railroads?); that "It was a private eleemosynary institution, endowed to take property, unconnected with Government (is it so with railroads?); that all "Its funds were bestowed by individuals on the faith of the charter, and consisted entirely of private donations" (is it so with railroads?); "that the corporation was not invested with any portion of political power," "nor did it partake in any degree of civil government" (is that the case with railroads which, under shelter of our

PRESENT INFAMOUS COURT-RULINGS,

may actually tax the whole people more than all the State Governments combined)? "It was the Institution of a private corporation for a general charity." The Court concludes in these words: "Contracts of this kind, creating these charitable institutions, are most reasonably within the purview and protection of the Constitution." And are they not? Most clearly they are. The Chief Justice rightly makes the whole decision turn on the kind of charter, or contract if you please, presented for defense. I submit that the kind of contract thus so clearly defined by the Judge has no sort of practicable resemblance, even in one single material item, to any one of our common railroad charters. And this celebrated case, everywhere quoted to sustain the exorbitant claims of mere money-making corporations, when truly applied on the face of it utterly upsets all their logic and all their claims, whether made under what are called contracts or not. By what logic is it assumed that, under these charters, the corporations may do everything which is not forbidden, while the State may do none of those things which are not forbidden? By what logic is it assumed that the right conferred to simply "fix rates" should be construed and read" as a right "to fix whatever rates they please?" Did the alleged contracting parties really so understand the reading at the time? If so, the granting of the charter in any shape was in itself an infamy, and

A SELF-EVIDENT FRAUD

upon the people of the State. In any true and fair sense of the terms, would not the corporations as truly fix their rates if done within a just range prescribed by law, as if fixed outside of that range?

In arguing this Dartmouth College case, Mr. Webster, who is generally supposed to know somewhat about Constitutional law, and to be desirous to make the most he can out of his own suits, bases his entire argument on the admission that there are two distinct sorts of charters: First, public or civil charters for public administration, such as those of counties, cities, and towns, and charters for the advancement of trade and business, such as those of banks, insurance companies, etc., which are more or less connected with the great civil and public interests of commerce, finance, and civil and political administration, and are, therefore, properly controllable by statute-law; and, secondly, private charters, such as those of colleges, churches, hospitals, and ordinary private copartnerships, which have no such connections whatever, and, therefore, are not properly subjected to any such laws. To which of these classes do railroads belong? Do they come in the category of the churches and hospitals, or in that of the banks and insurance-offices? If in the former, with what denominations or schools of medicine shall we class them: Orthodox or broad-gauge; Allopathic or Homeopathic? Mr. Webster frankly admits that the decision of the lower court against the Trustees was wholly correct on the assumption that theirs was, as had been assumed, a public and not a private charter, having, as he shows, nothing whatever to do with either political powers, or finance, or civil administration; and his whole argument turned on this very point. He also shows that this charter was, on the face of it, a bona-fide contract; that Dr. Wheelock, only in consideration of its grant, had actually moved and permanently fixed his charity-school in the State of New Hampshire; had actually increased its endowments as agreed, wholly from his own private resources, and given the State their full benefit, free of public costs. After this full and clear recital, Mr. Webster says: "There are in this case, therefore, all the essential parts of a contract;" and "This case falls within the true meaning of the provision of the Constitution." Who can doubt it? Can any analogous case be

MADE OUT FOR RAILROADS?

He quotes the decisions of the highest courts to show that even these private corporations may lose their franchise, either by urgent State necessity, or change of government, or by a misuse or a non-use; and that 'This tacit condition is annexed to every sort of corporation," whether expressed in the charter or not; but that, in this case, there was no pretense even of either non-use or misuse. It was not even alleged that the college had, in any way, either violated or defied, or even in any way neglected or disregarded, any law of the land, but that it had been wholly and unremittingly conducted for the public good. To attempt, therefore, wholly without even alleged cause, to strip it of all its proper functions and rights, was a virtual violation of contract within the meaning of the Constitution. Can any such plea be made out for railroads?

If it is said that this course of reasoning leaves the bondholders at the mere mercy of the Legislature, I reply that the opposite course of reasoning, if sustained, would leave the whole mass of our forty millions of people, at the mere mercy of a few totally irresponsible corporators, and all the sharks and speculators that may choose to prey upon them, through their Legislature, in all coming time.

AND WHICH IS WORSE?

Legislatures can, by the popular vote, at last be forced to do justice. Close corporations can never be; and no good reason can be given why the Legislature should not always take the initiative in their correction, subject, of course, to the final decision of the courts. I admit most freely, as was decided in the case of Fletcher and Peck, that a grant is a contract, to the extent that "A party is always estopped by his own grant," and cannot pronounce his own deed invalid, even though that party be the Legislature of a State. But, estopped from what? Is he estopped from demanding and obtaining all the continuous implied public benefits of the gift or grant, or contract if you please,—the sole consideration received,—because it chances to become either expressive or inconvenient for the other party to render them? That was not only a part of his own risks, but the only risk he ran, so far as the public is concerned, when he accepted the grant. That no individual (or State) should be allowed to "pronounce his own deed or grant invalid," to the injury of any other party, in respect to any other past or wholly completed transaction, to which, by his silence at least, he has thus far given full consent, is sufficiently evident. But that he is debarred from demanding its implied concurrent benefits to himself in full, and at whatever cost to the other party from transactions or grants, benefits in progress, or process of realization in the future, or otherwise may recall and reclaim his grant altogether, is not so clear; and I doubt whether one single decision of any reputable court can be cited to cover any such ground; or, if so, all the worse for the court. But I have said enough, perhaps, to show that this contract Bull of the courts and the law has

TWO HORNS ON HIS HEAD,

with one of which he "gores my ox," and with the other of which he can still more deeply "gore your ox," if only once set about it; and I propose that we set him at it. Whenever the courts come to analyze by itself each case presented to them with sufficient clearness not to be befooled by a mere name, however falsely or artfully chosen, it will be seen that a change of names cannot make a change of things; and that nothing whatever can be gained by calling a mere gift a contract.

The first attempt of the railroads was to throw off all corporate responsibility whatever, by resisting all interference of State courts, and seeking shelter from them under the Constitution of the United States,—under cover of this sacred and high-sounding word, totally misapplied and misused in their case, but still well adapted to appeal to the imagination, excite the fears, and paralyze the action of the people in their defense of their own just rights. But even the courts and the corporations themselves are getting somewhat ashamed of such self-evident sophistry, or, at least, are becoming fearful of longer risking their interests on such slippery ground; consequently, they are now planning to avoid the State courts by another dodge,—by getting the whole power of legislative control over railroads, taken out of the hands of the States, who alone gave the charters, and are alone responsible for them, and put it by law entirely into the hands of

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT,

under the plea that it alone has power to regulate the commerce between the States,—very well knowing that, if this is done, they will have but one single set of legislators, far removed from the people, and one single set of Commissioners, still further removed, to deal and tamper with, to buy up or befool; instead of forty or so different sets, scattered all over the Republic, near to the people, close under their eye and power, and in constant sympathy with their rights, wants, and interests. I am sorry to know, also, that some of our own best men, and even some of our own conventions, have, by some means, been wheedled into the support of this artful scheme. For one I never like to hear anybody, not even a United States Congress, to tie my own hands, even if they propose to do my work better than I can do it myself, especially if my work is going forward reasonably well as it is. Only once let the State of Illinois, with all its patience, perseverance, capacity, brain, and heroism which she can command, fight this battle through to the bitter end, cost what it may, and all the other States will soon follow suit, and we shall secure all the unity and harmony of action we shall ever need, and still keep the reins in our own hands, where they belong. There is, of course, no harm in Congress prescribing some general principles of commerce between the States, provided it leaves each State free to secure and enforce the full benefits of its own grants, if they are grants, or its own contracts, if they are contracts; but the first effort in Congress will be to

STRIP THE STATES NAKED

of all power whatever, and to consign this whole vast interest to one single set of General Commissioners! That done, any child can see precisely where Oakes Ames' money would "do most good;" and, if five millions would not answer, fifty millions could be had just as well, and we should be none the wiser and none the better for it. Have we no just reasons for such suspicions and fears? It makes you laugh even to hear me, in these days, ask such a question. I am sorry for it, but there it is. Such are plain facts we have all got to prepare to meet, whether we like it or not. Unfortunately, they have become the most vital and material facts in every great legislative interest. Are we still too green to recognize them? Do our mothers really know that we are out?

III. But I must hasten on to note some of the results of this singular conflict. And

First—They tell us that we have this far only

MADE ALL THINGS WORSE

than they were before; and I even most joyfully admit it. Who that knows anything of human affairs, in so short a time, expected anything else? Is it not so in every possible financial reform? Who does not remember the incessant outcry of that close corporation of old slaveholders, that we were at first only making all things worse, both for the colored man and the white one? They took good care that things should be made worse, so as to avail themselves of the cry; and our railroads are now only playing that same game over again. They have adapted their last tariff, under the letter of the law, to that very end; very artfully it may be, but only the more unwisely, as time will show.

Second—But we have produced the present financial crisis, it is said; and I not only admit it, but

I GLORY IN IT.

The bursting up of those manifold wind-bladders of the stock-gamblers in Wall street was the very first requisite in any possible financial reform. But, while

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law,"

it must also be confessed that no real financial reform is ever possible whose first needful steps do not both make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and actually make the present condition of all worse than before it began. Let us thank God and take courage, then, that we have in fact been able to make both freights and finances worse than they were to start with; it shows us that things have begun to move, and that we may hope soon to be able to make them better instead of worse.

Third—But it is said that you have appointed a Judge of the courts in your own

SPECIAL POLITICAL INTERESTS.

Well, that is truly terrible, especially when we recollect that no Judge of any court on the face of the earth, since Adam was born, was probably ever appointed who was not supposed to be in practical sympathy with the interests of the appointing power, unless it was done as a mere blunder. How truly terrible, then, it is that you should openly appoint at least one Judge on the principle upon which all other Judges have either openly or secretly been appointed ever since time began.

Fourth—But, worse and worse, it is even said that, among your thousands of totally-untrained speakers, there are some who have made

INDISCREET SPEECHES,

or parts of speeches. If this is really so, it is indeed truly appalling. Who ever heard of such a thing before on any Western stump? Now, my friends, I have been on the Western stump myself; and each one of us used to carry under each arm a copy of Webster's big dictionary, and if, at any moment, we felt that we were in danger of exciting the crowd by indiscreet words, we sat down on a log, and opened our dictionaries, and got at the exact and proper word, before we proceeded; and so we kept the passions of the crowd, and the nerves of those old grannies of the goose-quill, both East and West, in a state of comfortable equilibrium. Western men, you know, always do that. But now you have some here in your midst, among all your hundreds of thousands, men who, it is alleged, do use indiscreet and exciting words. Did anybody ever hear of the like before? How utterly appalling (!), and on a Western stump, too! Don't you see that we will have to dig that stump up?

Now, all these things simply demonstrate one point, my friends, namely: that your opponents have become at last fully conscious of your power, whether you have yourselves or not. Did any mortal man ever before hear of such a fuss, and noise, and rumpus as the Conservative press stirred up over those speeches and this appointment of one single local Judge? But I am happy to inform you that the culprit orators, and the awful Judge, and the solar system have survived the catastrophe, and I hope most of the agonized editors have also.

Fifth—But you have also

FRIGHTENED THE POLITICIANS

quite off of their old nests, and, as Gen. Grant himself admits, virtually broken up mere political partisanship in all the agricultural States; and, I fear, whole nests full of eggs, on which our old politicians and railroad contractors have been setting for years, will never be hatched.

Sixth—You have at least moved backwards and jostled out of its position that

DIABOLICAL CONTRACT-DOCTRINE

of the courts, under which, if carried out, any Legislature might be bribed, or wheedled, or befooled, under pretense of the public good, to sell out every foot of soil you have under you, pocket their share of the proceeds, and leave you to whistle, because, forsooth, the Constitution of the United States does not allow the States to interfere with contracts.

Seventh—You are also coming, slowly perhaps, but still coming, to see and feel, more clearly than ever before, the whole brood of dangers and infamies that through the whole past history of American and English law, have ever clustered around this subject of

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

and special incorporation of privileged classes, and the immense advantages they have always been allowed to hold over all natural persons, whether in railroading, banking, insurance, mining, manufacturing, trading, or what not. As in the paper already referred to I have at some length discussed this topic, I need say no more upon it.

Eighth—You have learned clearly some things that cannot be done, even if you have not yet learned what can be done, through legislation, to compel railroads and all other corporations to bear their full, just share in our present inevitable losses, instead of throwing them wholly back upon producers. We have no desire to force the railroads to assume the whole of these losses; but we intend that they should

TAKE THEIR JUST SHARE OF THEM;

for they, and not we, inaugurated the game; they held the bladders, while we blew in the wind. Now, if they will not do the fair thing about it, we will simply smash up bladders, wind, and all together. I have no fears about our State credit; for I most heartily wish that no one of these States could ever be able to borrow another dollar of money as long as the world stands, except in case of war or invasion. And here I deem it only just to say that, while I was not in

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S

district and had no concern with his election or defeat, and no sympathy with the hue and cry raised over it, on either side, I did think his decision of the case brought before him, as a whole, an able and just decision in the then condition of the Court and the law; instructive to us, and, on the whole, well adapted to help us forward toward our ultimate end.

Ninth—You have learned to understand, better than you did before, your real relations to the middle-man, and to actual prices current; and to all other trading and manufacturing classes; and here allow me to say that I have always fully sympathized with the idea expressed by Prof. Maury, before his death, that your interests, in all these lines alike, could not possibly become entirely secure until we could in some way secure a

RELIABLE WEEKLY CROP-REPORTER

for the whole Union, and for every county in the Union; and ever since I first heard his irresistible argument on the subject, in St. Louis, in 1871, I have always done all I could to secure a result so devoutly wished for. I am fully aware of the immense labor, and risks, and care, and cost of attempting to start such an enterprise. But still I think it can be done, must be done, and will be done.

Tenth—We need no more through-railroads or desert-roads of any sort, either built by Government or otherwise. We have already got more such roads than we can

EITHER USE OR PAY FOR.

I do not believe it can be shown that one single railroad west of the mountains, is now worked up to one-half of the real capacity of its road-bed, if the capacity of its running-stock, and its rates, were but properly adjusted to the needs of the hour. How, then, can more dead capital in road-beds help us out? But we do need all our great rivers and lakes cleaned out, and set to work, in apple-pie order, as soon as it can possibly be done.

Eleventh—You can do your part as farmers in securing these and other desirable ends, only as other people secure their ends; by persistent, determined, and long-continued, intelligent

CO-OPERATION, COMBINATION, AND CONSULTATION;

until at last all your real wants, and interests, and rights become clearly known, at least to yourselves; and, if you reach that point in twenty years to come, you will do the greatest financial work for civilized man that ever was done on our planet. Why comes up this universal howl and wail over farmers' combinations from classes that have never been able as yet to wink or breathe outside of some form of combination among their class? Surely this outcry is ominous, but it is not very frightful. I leave you to butcher that empty bellow for yourselves; only be careful that you don't cut its guts and make too bad a smell. If in an age of the world that moves only by combination and co-operation,—an age in which every class and every interest under heaven, both sacred and profane, throughout all Christendom, even down to the lowest serfs and day-laborers of Europe, move and act only through combination in some form; if, in an age like this, you are still too stolid and stupid to also combine and co-operate to promote your own interests; or if you can, by the pertinent coxcombs, be browbeaten, or frightened, or befooled out of all attempts at such combination among yourselves,—then let us go home, hang our heads in silence and our harps on the willows, and say no more. We have already got all we deserve, and even more than we deserve. But, says one of our wiseacres, "I do not believe they can co-operate!" Nor do I believe that they can; nor do I believe that the child that has never tried can walk; but he can learn to walk; and by learning to walk, he can alone become a man among men. Have you grace and patience, gentlemen, enough to keep trying your trotters, till you can at last reach

THE TRUE BALLOT-BOX,

into which alone your ballot should be cast? That is the only question. It will take some time, I admit. Some say you must not act politically; if it only is meant that you should not, as heretofore, allow mere partisan politicians to divide you into rancorous political antagonisms over interest wholly their own, and lead you by the nose in rival squads to the polls to achieve their own ends, I admit it; at present I myself believe that it is your true policy not to organize any political parties, but to hold yourselves as a vast, an ever-ready balance-of-power party. But allow me to tell you, gentlemen, that, before you get half through the business you have taken in hand, you will find yourselves compelled to act, in some way, politically, industrially, financially, socially, and religiously, and in all other ways in which mortal man can act, as he has ever before worked. Work away, then; and God bless the workers!

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The President stated that the

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

was ready to submit their report for reading, but not to action. He desired the delegates to listen to it attentively, and if they had any suggestions or corrections to make to notify the Committee after the adjournment.

Mr. Hooton, Chairman, said the Committee had been sedulously at work since Tuesday morning, and had met with many obstacles. Everybody had a different plan, and it was almost impossible to agree upon anything. They had, however, reached a conclusion, and it was hoped the report would be calmly listened to and thought over before any attempt was made to pick it to pieces.

Mr. Green, of McDonough County, then read the report as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the State Farmers' Association.

ART. 2. Its object shall be the promotion of the moral, intellectual, social, and pecuniary welfare of the members of the organizations represented therein.

ART. 3. This organization shall consist of its officers, and delegates elected by the County Farmers' Associations of the State upon the ratio of representation as hereinafter provided.

ART. 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each Congressional District of the State, and a Secretary and a Treasurer; and these officers shall constitute the State Central Committee of this Association, and shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee of three from its own members. Said officers shall be elected at the annual meeting, and serve for one year, or until their successors are elected.

ART. 5. The subordinate organizations of this Association shall consist of a County Association, or Council, composed of delegates appointed by the local clubs, granges, or other industrial associations of each county.

ART. 6. Each County Association, or Council, shall be entitled to one representative in the State Association, and one for every 200 members and fractional part thereof exceeding 100 members, of the farmers' clubs, granges, or other industrial organizations.

ART. 7.—The State Association shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in December, at such place as the Association may determine, or, in the case of its failure to act in the matter, in such places the Central Committee may determine, special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

ART. 8.—The officers of this Association and the President of the County Association shall constitute an advisory Board that shall meet on the first Tuesday of May annually, to determine what political action, if any, this Association shall take for the year. Thirty members of said Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote.

THE BY-LAWS

define the duties of the officers. The duty of the Vice-Presidents shall be to organize district associations, and have general supervision of those in their districts.

The secretaries of the local associations will be required to remit the 10 cents per capita tax per annum. Failure to do so forfeits all the privileges arising from the connection of their organization with the State Association.

The Executive Committee shall have general management of the affairs and interests of the Association, it being their duty to promote and effect a thorough organization of the farmers of the State, and to ask and secure legislation upon matters affecting farmers. They are also to appoint annually a Purchasing Agent, whose duty shall be prescribed by them, he to execute a bond of $50,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties. Local Purchasing Agents to be distinct from him.

UNIFORM CONSTITUTIONS.

The Committee offered the following:

Resolved, That we think it advisable for the Executive Committee to recommend uniform constitutions and by-laws for all subordinate organizations.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

Nothing was said about the report by the delegates, and whether it meet their approval or not will not be known until action is taken upon it to-morrow morning.

M. M. Hooton then read a paper on the creation and distribution of wealth as follows:

WHO CREATES WEALTH, AND HOW IT IS DISTRIBUTED.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The subject upon which I am requested to address you is one that includes the political economy of the entire world. A full and comprehensive treatment of it will, therefore, be utterly impossible in the short time allotted me. I shall, therefore, proceed to discuss some of the more important features of the subject, that seem to be most intimately connected with

the people and business of the United States at this time.

Before proceeding to discuss the question, "Who creates wealth?" it will be well for us to form in our own minds some definite idea of

WHAT IS WEALTH?

The real and permanent wealth of a prosperous nation, and that of an individual citizen, may, and do, often differ very widely. The wealth of a prosperous nation consists in whatever will, in and of itself, contribute to the comfort and happiness of its citizens. On the other hand, the wealth of a prosperous citizen may consist of the same, or that which is exchangeable for the necessaries of life. His wealth may consist entirely of money, because of his juxtaposition to others who have the essentials of comfort and happiness for which he can exchange his money.

Money is valuable only in proportion to its usefulness. And, if its possessor was so situated as to be unable to exchange it for the actual necessaries of life, it would be worthless. Gold and silver would

HAVE NO VALUE AS MONEY,

were it not for the fact that the nation has ordained, by law or usage, that a certain amount of them, of a certain fineness, shall be a dollar, and receivable in payment of debts, or in exchange for anything else of material value.

The legal power to measure, and aid in the exchange of values, alone gives gold and silver the quality of money. The worth of these metals as bullion is derived entirely from their uses in commerce and manufactures, and is regulated by demand and supply, the same as everything else. This is well illustrated by the paper-currency of the country, which is created and put into circulation by law alone. It had no existence yesterday; it may have none to-morrow; but to-day it is endowed with all the functions of money. It is plain, therefore, that money as such can form but

A VERY SMALL PART

of the permanent wealth of a nation, but may form the entire wealth of an individual. The money of a country plays a more important part in the creation and distribution of wealth than any other, and perhaps all other agents put together. It is the token by which the labors of the country and all its products are made interchangeable, and their relative values estimated.

And on this account alone is it valuable as money. All of the necessaries of life

POSSESS INTRINSIC VALUE.

They can be used for our comfort or convenience, whether we have money or not. All of the statutes on earth could not deprive wheat and corn of their value as articles of food. Yet all of the money on this globe would be wiped out at one stroke. We would then have so much bullion, which would go on the market, and be sold by the pound or ounce, as other products.

Having thus defined the nature of real wealth, we are now prepared to discuss the question of

WHO CREATES WEALTH?

First—Labor, aided by the elements and natural forces, can alone create wealth. Capital may facilitate the exchange of the products of labor, and thus make it easier for labor to create a given amount of wealth, and to supply the wants of a nation. But a large part of our present commerce is carried on by means of simple exchanges of products.

I may be permitted a short digression here, to say that, as a certain number of manipulators are necessary to the greatest prosperity of labor, a certain profit on the articles handled by them must be allowed as compensation for the labor performed. This must be added to the cost of actual production, and paid by the consumer, as, without it, the articles would not be placed within his reach. But whatever is added more than is actually necessary to pay for the transaction of the necessary business, managed in the most economical manner possible, must be looked upon as

AN UNJUST TAX.

It is a plain business maxim, that every one must support those engaged in it. If, therefore, too many persons become engaged in the business of manipulating the products of labor, the tax necessary to support them and their dependents may not only become oppressive, but unbearable. This is one of the most important grounds of complaint among the farmers of the United States. The non-productive host, that cling like leeches and barnacles to the agricultural ship, has well nigh sunk that sturdy old craft, and the crew have mutinied.

Some means of regulating the expenses of the exchange of the products of labor must be adopted, so as to secure a fair distribution of the wealth resulting therefrom, before we can expect perfect harmony between the different interests involved. But to return:

Capital, unaided by labor, could never add one dollar to its own aggregate. It can only manipulate the labor of a country and its products. Hence, whatever addition is made to the aggregate capital of a country or individuals must be derived from the products of labor. It is clear, then, that whoever by labor increases the amount, or improves the quality, of any of the essentials to the comfort and happiness of the nation,

CREATES WEALTH.

Here we must not fail to make the distinction between increasing one's individual wealth and that of the nation. For it is plain that one man may grow rich by dishonestly transferring the products of the labor of others to himself while the laborers grow proportionately poorer.

The wealth of this nation consists in its beautiful cities, towns, and villages; its fertile fields; its forests and rivers; its highways; its manufactories and agricultural products,—all of which have been created or utilized by labor. To labor alone, therefore, must we look for our increase in permanent wealth. The farmer in the field, the mechanic at his bench, and the student at his desk,—these are the real creators of wealth.

To an industrial people like ours, it is of vital importance to know, and have something to say, as to

HOW WEALTH IS DISTRIBUTED.

The distribution of wealth and the compensation of labor should depend alike on fair and open competition in the market. Any law, or combination of persons, which tends to force one part of the people to pay more for the labor or products of the labor of another part, than it will bring in the open market, is unjust and oppressive, and tends to unequal distribution of wealth.

Of this class are the Eight-Hour laws, the Tariff laws, etc. The results of these laws are to ward off competition, and allow the persons protected by them to levy a tax on all not protected, in the amount of the difference between the commercial value of their labor or its products, and the artificial price which they are enabled to place upon them by virtue of this protection. To illustrate: The commercial value of a yard of broadcloth is $2 in the open market, subject to competition. We now enact a law establishing an import duty of $2.10 per yard. The result will be, that every manufacturer will raise the price of cloth up to $4 per yard immediately. This will enable them to avoid competition, and still get $2 a yard for their cloth more than its commercial value. Thus it is plain that this extra $2 must be paid out of the labor of those not protected by the law; and the money is thus

UNJUSTLY TRANSFERRED

from one class of citizens to another, which can only be construed into a system of taxation of one class of citizens for the benefit of another.

But, as it is not my intention to discuss the tariff question at this time, save so far as it affects the distribution of wealth, I shall pass to other and more potent influences that have a bearing on the question at issue.

Unfortunately for the laboring classes, our artificial society has brought with it many unjust and unequal usages, which are perpetuated by law, because the class benefited have control of the Government of the country, and so form the laws as to benefit themselves at the expenses of the unprotected masses.

Of all the agencies which tend to unjust and unequal distribution of wealth in this country, our

VICIOUS SYSTEM OF FINANCE

is the most baneful. Our professed statesmen have been but poor tinkers, and our legislators little better than a band of unprincipled speculators and adventurers.

Out of our money-system have grown the most stupendous wrongs. The most immature plans for supplying the country with money have been forced upon the people, regardless of the fact that they were not intended by the nation, and were a direct robbery of the labor of the country for the benefit of capital. One would think to-day, on reading the public journals, that the scrambling "Bulls" and "Bears" in Wall street were all there is in this nation worthy of public attention. The breaking of a "blackleg" in Wall street is a disaster, because he has a million dollars that he has stolen from the labor of the Mississippi Valley. But 50,000 of the honest yeomanry of the Valley, worth a few thousands each, which they have earned by honest toil, may be ground to powder beneath the iron heel of this financial despotism, without any notice whatever.

The moneyed men of a few of our large cities

RULE THIS COUNTRY TO-DAY

as despotically as though they possessed monarchical power.

"But from the shout that to-day rings out
From a million voices clear,
Let our would-be Kings and corruption-rings
Fate's voice in the people's hear;
For like chaff from the flail in the hurrying gale,
Or stubble before the fire,
They shall pass away in the coming day
Of an outraged people's ire."

THE SYSTEM OF BANKING

in this country has been so malign as to contaminate everything it has touched.

It has been, and is now, no better than legalized robbery; besides being a deliberate violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says, "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit," etc. Yet every State in this Union, before 1857, openly violated this provision by conferring on their citizens authority to do what the States themselves had not power to do.

It needs no legal education to enable any one to understand that, if a State is prohibited from emitting bills of credit by the Constitution, the prohibition extends not only to the State, but to every one of its citizens.

But, notwithstanding this prohibition, the country has been flooded from time to time with shinplasters, the entire worthlessness of which was only fully realized after it could do no good, and after they had cost the country millions of dollars.

It would seem that sixty years of this kind of experience should have taught Congress not to undertake the same kind of folly and injustice in the establishment of

NATIONAL BANKS.

It is an injustice that ought not to be permitted to allow one member of a community of States or persons to make its or his debts a circulating medium of trade or money, and allow them to loan them to the other members of the community, and collect interest on them as so much capital; while the notes of the other members of the community not so favored, which are generally the best, draw none to the maker. This system practically augments the wealth of the banker by the amount of every dollar his notes call for, while the wealth of the country is not increased a cent. Thus, if an individual issues $100,000 in notes (bills of credit), as long as they are in circulation he draws interest on them at, say, 10 per cent, and his income from this source is $10,000. Now, what right has he to this income? He has done nothing to increase the nation's wealth therefor. On the contrary, he has been in debt to the country $100,000 all this time. And the people have foolishly permitted him to tax their labor to the amount of $10,000 per annum, for the privilege of being in debt to them $100,000.

The tax thus levied upon, and collected from, the people of the United States, since 1863, by the National Banks, has exceeded $30,000,000 per annum, or, in ten years, $300,000,000.

... is now toiling, year after year, to enhance the ... of men who add nothing to the nation's

Is it any wonder that wealth is unequally and unjustly distributed when we permit and authorize one person thus to tax the many, for no consideration whatever?

We not only practically give the banker $100,000, but we authorize him to coin the money himself; an example of gross injustice that no free government can afford.

I am here reminded that the people must have money, and that the amount of gold and silver in the country is entirely insufficient for the demands of trade. That is true; but, if there was none at all, it would afford no excuse for such gross injustice. Wealth is power, and, when honestly accumulated, it is right that its possessor shall enjoy that power when properly directed. But no government based on equal rights can afford gratuitously to give to any citizen the privileges and power of wealth that he has rendered no equivalent for. Therefore, no law

CAN JUSTLY AUTHORIZE

a bank of issue by one member or association of members of a community.

But I am told that the bills of our National Banks are good money. So they are; but why? Only because the Government has promised to redeem them in legal-tender national money,—a currency which is founded upon the plighted faith of the nation that it shall have the power to pay debts, and purchase the necessaries of life, so long as it is in circulation.

This fact of the redemption of the National Bank notes in greenbacks is in itself a confession that the former is not money, and that the latter is.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in a speech recently delivered in Randolph, in that State, says, in speaking of the National Banks: "If word comes to you by to-morrow's newspaper that the bank of every bill you hold in your pocket has failed, utterly failed, it don't affect the value of your bill one cent, except to enhance its value. It is a curious fact that, for several years, the moment a National Bank fails, its bills go to a premium."

Then, in God's name, let every one of them "fail, utterly fail," and remain so. Mr. Garfield here lets the cat out of the bag entirely. We have always insisted that the National Banks gave no value to their notes beyond what they derived from the security afforded by the Government.

Here is a deliberate confession, by one of the strongest friends of these banks, that their bills

ARE REALLY DEPRECIATED

so long as the bank intervenes between the people and the Government.

In fact, there could have been no reasonable excuse for the establishment of these banks at all, but to furnish an opportunity to give to a favored few $350,000,000 drawn from the labor of the country, and to permit them to tax that labor, year after year, $30,000,000 per annum. Experience proves that $1,000,000,000 in legal-tender United States notes could have been put in circulation, and kept there, with the most beneficial results, at the time this banking law was passed. But this did not suit the leeches, that draw their subsistence from the body politic. There would have been no chance for them to get their hands in the people's pockets then. And, being in the ascendant in Congress, it was easy to palm off this subterfuge on the people.

If, in lieu of issuing $350,000,000 in National Bank notes, the United States Government had issued the same amount of legal-tenders, and with them redeemed a like amount of Government bonds, the whole sum could have been put into circulation with little or no expense, and the country would at least have saved the interest on the bonds, amounting to $18,000,000 per annum, by the operation. And now it is proposed to expand this

COMPOUND OF ABOMINATIONS AND DEMAGOGERY.

This system of banks of issue, since 1830, aside from bills of broken banks, has cost the labor of this country more than $6,000,000,000, or enough three times to pay our national debt.

But chief among the evils of our system of finance are the laws directly and indirectly regulating

USURY,

and specie-redemption of currency. These laws are based on precedents derived from feudal times, when the lord of the manor was the only freeman there was in the domain. All the rest were serfs or slaves. The whole tendency of these laws is to bring about a return to this condition of practical slavery of the masses, and aggrandizement of a moneyed aristocracy. Money, like all other things for which it is exchangeable, should depend on supply and demand for its price (interest). And it is the legitimate function and duty of a good Government to see to it that the supply of money is always in such a proportion to the demands of business as to keep its rate of interest (price) so low that labor can employ it profitably. All attempts to fix an arbitrary price on money are based on prejudice derived from monarchy, and are as unwise in this country as it would be to fix by law the price of a bushel of corn. All such laws are a disgrace to our civilization, and ought to be summarily expunged from our statute-books.

But it is argued that the supply of money cannot be regulated by law; that the supply of the precious metals is limited, and they alone are money.

By what authority is gold and silver made money? Clearly, by none other than the laws of the peoples

USING THEM AS SUCH.

The same authority could have made the dollar to consist of twice as much gold or silver, or entirely of tin, iron, lead, or paper, if it had been the will of the nation so to do.

No one has ever given a sensible reason for making the supply of the money of a country to depend on the arbitrary condition of the scarcity or abundance of any metal. To plead that this would be reasonable is an acknowledgment of ignorance of all the laws of commerce. Hence, the argument that gold and silver are the only standards of value is ill-founded and unreasonable.

This proposition carries with it its own refutation. The amount of gold and silver which is required by law to make a dollar is not of the same commercial value one with the other. A lawful silver dollar is not worth as much in the market as a lawful gold dollar. By arbitrary law it is endowed with the power to pay as much debt, but the gold will sell for more than its money-value. Hence, if gold is the standard, silver, being below the gold par, is not the standard; and vice versa.

The fact is, that, if these metals were not recognized by law as money, they would be no more a means of comparing values than lead, iron, or wheat. Therefore, all systems of finance based on specie-redemption, or any other redemption, are as

FRIVOLOUS AND ILLOGICAL

as if based on redemption in erasive soap.

In proof of this, it is only necessary for me to state that the amount of each of these metals which is required to make a dollar is not the same in all countries, that being fixed by arbitrary law in each.

If it were possible to-day to demonetize gold and silver, it would change their value in the market only so far as it lessened the demand for them as bullion.

If the supply of money is to be fixed by such an arbitrary fact as the scarcity or abundance of what are called the precious metals, what would be the condition of the advocates of this logic if gold should be discovered in such abundance as to make it

AS COMMON AS IRON?

The brilliant intelligence which has paternized this theory would be irretrievably engulfed beneath a problem in political economy with which it had not heretofore dared to grapple. Would any one dare to say that the statutory number of grains of gold of a certain fineness were not still a legal-tender for one dollar, and still really the coin dollar? Yet it is plain that one could then go into the open market and buy gold bullion at the rate of 25 pounds avoirdupois for a bushel of wheat or a day's work. But gold would still be as good and convenient a material for the Government to stamp its money-tokens upon as it is now, when it is entirely too scarce for the elements of trade.

There would be no more money then than there is now, unless the Government authorized more to be coined. It is plain, therefore, that the supply of money cannot reasonably depend upon the supply of any metal, but must be regulated by the will of the people or Government, not only for its quantity, but for the material on which the money-token is stamped. It is not necessary, in order to be good, that money should have

ANY OTHER VALUE

than that imparted to it by the plighted faith of the Government that it shall always have the power to pay all debts, public or private, and purchase the necessaries of life.

This alone can give real stability to the money of any country. This money, once in circulation, is a permanent guarantee of the permanency of the Government itself. This is true of no other money ever invented by man.

But let the money-holders once realize that the value of every dollar they have depends on the stability of the Government, and there would be no more ardent partisans than they.

But enough has already been said to show that money, as such,

DERIVES ITS VALUE SOLELY

from the laws of all the people using it as a circulating medium. It is also clear that a dollar may be coined out of material the commercial value of which is much greater than the value of the money-token of one dollar, stamped on it. It would not be a legal-tender for more than one dollar, but it would sell for more than a dollar in the market, because it would be worth more for other purposes than it was for coin.

The material on which the money-tokens of a country are impressed has nothing to do with the value thereof as money. Therefore, the theory that money, in order to be good, must be redeemed in something better, is

THE MEREST BOSH.

Money that will purchase all the necessaries and comforts of life, and pay all debts, is as good as money can be made.

Therefore, the whole theory of specie-redemption, if possible,—which it is not,—is but a cumbersome piece of useless financiering machinery, only calculated to afford one more opportunity for banks and money-lenders to rob the labor of the country, through the difference in the value of unsound currency and money. It is, therefore,

A FRAUD AND A CHEAT.

But the iniquity of specie-redemption is more than equaled by the laws restricting the amount of money, and thereby regulating the rates of interest.

Scarce money is high-priced money. Money may, therefore, be so scarce that the high price may put it out of the reach of a majority of the people; or the use of it may become an extravagance the poorer classes cannot afford.

Let us apply this reasoning to our own country. Is it true that we

HAVE NOT MONEY ENOUGH

in the country?

In order to answer this question intelligently, it is necessary for us to review our past history, and see the effects produced on the business and prosperity of the country by contractions and inflations of the circulating medium.

Be kind enough, therefore, to go with me back to 1830. Many of you are older than I am. You will remember that it was a terrible time then. I was a small boy, in Northeastern Ohio, at that time, and I well remember the long rows of reapers toiling in the burning sun, from "sun-up to sun-down," for 50 cents a day, and very often that was paid in "trade." Then our clothing was almost exclusively homespun, as our labor would not produce money enough to buy the manufactured "store-goods." Money was too scarce and too high-priced for us to use much of it. Nearly all our trade was carried on in produce. Our small change was coon-skins and whetstones. The people were practically without a circulating medium. There was then in circulation only $7.20 per capita, including what was hoarded, &c.

In the course of six or seven years times grew a little easier. Banks of issue were legalized all over the country, and the people, having been so long with no money to speak of, eagerly sought after their bills, and business revived wonderfully. In 1836 we had in circulation $14.40 per capita. Harvest hands could now get from 75 cents to $1 a day; and the price of produce was proportionately increased; so that labor was better paid, and enterprise much stimulated.

But the stuff called money was the notes of banks, the only value of which was the bankers' promise to pay gold and silver for them. The people suddenly waked up to the full realization of the fact that there was not enough specie in the country to pay more than 20 per cent on the bills afloat. Oh! what a scramble we had for the little gold and silver there was.

THE POOR GOT NONE OF IT.

The bankers stole most of it; and the rich men, who could hold it, foreseeing the crash, hoarded it up; while the wretch that was wicked enough to have to earn his daily bread, was compelled to use the notes. The result was, that the loss was heaviest on the poor. This was one instance out of many in which the law practically transferred nearly the entire money of the country from the laborers to the pockets of the wealthy, without any consideration, solely because of the illogical scheme of specie-redemption.

By the time that 1841 had rolled around, this bank-currency had mostly "gone where the woodbine twineth," and we now find that we had in circulation only $8 per capita. In 1846, we had but $6.90 per capita. You all remember those good old Democratic times, when the shadow of a dime was as big as the full moon.

Those were the times that

TRIED MEN'S SOULS.

I have seen as good pork sold for 1¼ cents per pound as ever was marketed in this great State. The finest corn ever raised was sold in your State Capital at 6 cents per bushel, after being hauled 20 miles. Good wheat was hauled 45 miles to Quincy, Ill., and sold to "Old Ed. Miller" for 27 cents per bushel, half cash and half trade.

But let us not dwell on this gloomy time.

What was called money again began to accumulate, and in 1848-'9 we began to feel that money was easier to get. And now we find the circulation amounted to $12.20 per capita.

Times continued to improve, until, in 1855-'6-'7, we began to feel that prosperity had again visited our borders. And now the circulation is found to be $16 per capita.

Ere long, clouds began to appear in the financial horizon. Banks began to break. Another rush for the gold and silver, and you know the rest. The same old story. The labor of the country was

ROBBED OF $200,000,000.

From $16.70 per capita, in 1857, the currency was rapidly reduced, until, in 1861, we had but $13.70 per capita in circulation.

The events of the crash of 1857 are of too recent a date to require enumeration.

But now the war of the great Rebellion came on, and our money-tinkers found that the people would not trust this patchmark money system any longer, and "money must be obtained from some source."

The consequence was, that necessity compelled the Government to do what statesmanship—if there had been any of it in Congress—would have indicated years before, viz.; issue real legal-tender Government money to the extent of supplying the most urgent demand.

Now what do we see? In 1864 we had $28.50 per capita in circulation. What grand times these were, notwithstanding the immense drawbacks of the war. Every one was making money. We never had a time when labor was so well paid, and wealth and the comforts of life so equally distributed. I have heard hundreds of old men say those were the

"BEST TIMES THEY EVER SAW."

Everybody was well employed, well paid, well fed, well clothed, and well satisfied, except the money-gamblers. Their envious eyes, like Satan in the garden, could not brook the uninterrupted prosperity and happiness of the people. Notwithstanding the Government money was the best we ever had, they could not permit it to remain unmolested. The chances of stealing were too rare and dangerous to suit their fancy, and, therefore, the National Banking system, as it is called, was invented to afford the desired opportunity.

Here, in 1864, was the greatest inflation we ever had during our nation's life, and also the greatest prosperity.

In order that you may more accurately realize the near relation of our prosperity and adversity as a nation to the contractions and expansions of the circulating medium of the country, I will here give a table showing the

CIRCULATION PER CAPITA

in 1830, and every year from 1830 up to the present date:

Year.	Per cap.	Year.	Per cap.	Year.	Per cap.
1830	$7.20	1848	$10.10	1861	$13.70
1836	14.40	1849	10.50	1862	21.00
1837	14.00	1850	12.20	1863	27.40
1838	12.50	1851	14.20	1864	28.50
1839	13.40	1852	14.50	1865	27.90
1840	[illegible]	1853	14.80	1866	23.60
1841	10.79	1854	15.80	1867	22.80
1842	8.00	1855	15.40	1868	21.00
1843	6.90	1856	16.10	1869	20.00
1844	9.10	1857	16.70	1870	19.10
1845	9.40	1858	14.00	1871	19.00
1846	9.90	1859	15.40	1872	18.11
1847	10.70	1860	14.50	1873	17.79

A careful examination of this table will prove to any man of average intelligence that, for the last forty years, the degree of contraction and expansion of the circulating medium has been the true measure of our prosperity as a nation.

But it is argued that a crash has always followed expansion.

That is true, but not because of the expansion, but, in every instance, except the present, it has been because the stuff called money was not money, but

LYING PROMISES TO PAY MONEY;

because of this chief of all financial fallacies, this Dead-Sea apple, called specie-redemption.

No bank is safe that promises to pay gold and silver for an extensive circulation, because it cannot fulfill its promises when it is most required, in time of a panic.

But, after this last greatest inflation, we have had no financial disturbance but what would naturally arise from the banks and the money-gamblers of Wall street.

There was not a worthless bill in the country on account of a broken bank. On the contrary, I have shown that, as soon as a bank has failed, its bills have gone to a premium. How, then, are we to account for the present money-crisis and stringency?

To my mind, it is as clear as the noonday-sun. During the days of our unusual prosperity, the business of the country, and with it the need of money, more than doubled. Most of the currency then in circulation was needed for building up and carrying on new enterprises. Seventy per cent of it was diverted from the ordinary channels of trade to these new enterprises; so that, for ordinary purposes, we had not in circulation to exceed $9 per capita. Right in the face of these facts, the managers at Washington enlisted in the insane folly of a headlong chase after that old "jack-o'-lantern" that had so often almost ruined the country: specie-payment. To this end a system of contraction was adopted, the baneful effects of which are only beginning to be felt, unless the policy is speedily reversed.

Yet there are men enough, in and out, of the Cabinet and Congress at Washington, to continue this contraction, although all history proves that

ITS LEGITIMATE FRUITS

will be high-priced money, immense profits to capital; and poverty and wretchedness for the laborer and poor man.

It has already brought such stringency as to crush many wealthy firms, and it will yet shake the very Government to its centre, if it is persisted in.

This is the reason, fellow-citizens, that, for the last five years, you, and all who work for a living, have been compelled to use your utmost endeavors to gain a mere subsistence, while millionaires, like mushrooms, are springing up everywhere that real or fictitious capital can be brought to bear on your labor.

During all these years, money and nonproductive investments—that is, cash invested in stocks, banks, loaned money, and money used for manipulating labor and its products—have enjoyed an income fully equal to 10 per cent per annum; while labor has been only able to add to the aggregate wealth of the nation about 3½ per cent per annum.

It is a plain proposition that we, as a nation, are engaged in the business of obtaining the means of subsistence, and of gaining whatever surplus we can. The capital invested and this surplus are our wealth. The annual surplus represents our interest on the capital and the net reward of labor.

Statistics show that creative labor has been able only to produce a net gain, on the general wealth of the country, of about 3 per cent per annum. But, to be on the safe side, I have placed it at 3½ per cent.

Now, if the capitalists of the country draw out of the firm 10 per cent per annum on 30 per cent of the gross capital, it will

LEAVE VERY LITTLE FOR THE LABORER.

To illustrate: A and B invest $1,000 in manufacturing. A puts in $300, and B puts in $700. Their net gain is 3½ per cent, or $35. Now, if A draws out 10 per cent, or $30, on his capital, it will leave but $5, or 5-7 of 1 per cent, for the capital of B. A in this illustration represents the capitalists; and it is plain to see that, by this unfair arrangement, although labor has in the aggregate the largest capital, yet the earnings are nearly all accumulating in the hands of the capitalist, and the balance will soon be in his power, and will soon eat up not only the earnings of labor, but this capital also.

This is precisely what has been going on in this country for many years, in varying degrees of excess. Capital has been constantly overdrawn its legitimate share of the earnings of the country; and as it cannot add $1 to its own aggregate, this overdraft must be paid by labor.

THE ONLY REMEDY

is more money; money must be made so plenty as to seek investment at 3 per cent per annum. This will stimulate enterprises, stop money-gambling, and bring prosperity and smiling countenances, to the toiling millions that create our country's wealth. This alone will secure an equal distribution of the wealth wrought out by labor.

Just so soon as money is proportionately more abundant in the market than labor, so soon will the balance be in power of labor.

But it is not desirable to have labor consume capital. The balance should be so equal that the holders of capital and the creators of wealth should enjoy equally the common net income.

How can money be made

SUFFICIENTLY ABUNDANT WITH SAFETY?

The plan which I should suggest is, first repeal all banking and usury laws. Call in all the outstanding bank-currency in circulation, and never allow another bank of issue in the country. Permit no issue of any kind endowed with the functions of money, but money itself.

Now, let the Government call in $50,000,000 of its outstanding bonds per month, and pay in lieu thereof of legal-tenders; Government money, coined, stamped, or printed for the purpose; not Government promises to pay something better at some future time, but certificates of value, based on the plighted faith of the nation that they shall always have the power to pay debts of all kinds, except debts due other Governments from the United States.

This currency should be

DECREED MONEY,

equal with gold and silver.

The bills might read as follows, viz.:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
No. ....
FIVE DOLLARS.
1873. (Signed) ....,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Let $50,000,000 of this money be paid out for bonds every month, until it is so abundant as to be hired at 3 per cent per annum. Let it be maintained at that by new issues from time to time. If, at any time, it become apparent that the prosperity of the country would justify a higher rate, the currency could easily be contracted by allowing it to be invested in a United States bond drawing the required rate of interest, until trade required the money again.

This, with the necessary devices for guarding against counterfeiting, would be, in all things, the best money we have ever had, including gold and silver.

There would be no banks to break, and, if there was, there being none of their bills in circulation, the breaking of a thousand of them could not affect the value of our national money, and would create scarcely a ripple on the surface of trade.

Abundance of money would stimulate enterprise, improvement and production, to such an extent that our exports would always keep the balance of trade in our favor; and thus we should always have all the gold and silver we need, drawn from other countries to buy our surplus products. Indeed, if there is any high road to a specie-circulation, it is to be found through this kind of expansion.

It is argued that this money would be worthless. This argument is not well founded, as I have shown that

MONEY POSSESSES NO VALUE AS MONEY

but what is imparted to it by law, or is derived from its power to pay debts or purchase the necessaries of life.

A recent writer (Judge A. Campbell) in the *North-western Review*, in speaking of legal-tender money not redeemable in gold and silver, says: "Resting, as it would, on public faith, which is the foundation upon which our system of Government is based, and being endowed with all the legal attributes of money, it would have a uniform credit and permanent value, and be fitted for the performance of all the functions of a medium of exchange equally as well as coin,—better, because more convenient and economical.

Here, Mr. President and gentlemen, is the key to the equal distribution of wealth."

That the wealth of the country is unequally and unjustly distributed, none can deny; and it is mainly by means of a scarcity of money.

The pursuit of specie-redemption,—that most insidious of foes, that most deceptive of all illusions,—has cost this country more than all its wars.

The future of the United States has in store for the laboring classes one of two things, viz.: perpetual serfdom on the one hand, and a noble and progressive manhood on the other. The latter can only be attained by rising in their might, and

THOROUGHLY CLEARING

our General Assembly and Congress of the class of huckster economists that have infested them for the last half-century.

The Capital at Washington, like the Temple of old, has become a den of money-changing thieves, who spend their time in devising plans by which, under cover of law, they may rob the labor of the country of its earnings. By a firm and steady pull altogether, we may be able to purify our Government of the accumulated prejudice and corruption of nearly a century, but in no other way. We must bring our intelligence to bear upon Congress through the ballot. In this way alone can we give free scope to the principles of equality on which our Government is founded.

And let us ever remember that

The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is King o' men, for a' that.

The Association then adjourned.

[NOTE.—Two papers which were read at yesterday's session are laid over for future publication, viz: one on "State Railway Legislation," by W. C. Flagg, the President of the Association, and the other on "Banking and Currency in Their Relation to the Industrial Classes," by Horace F. Day, of New York.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Grange is still in session. The Committee has completed arrangements for the manufacture of the Werner harvester in this city. During the meeting of the Grange here it was generally agreed by the Anti-Monopolists present to hold an early State Convention. The 22d of February will probably be selected by the State Committee. Persons about the Capital favor the proposition.

LaSalle County Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 17.—At the regular annual meeting of the LaSalle County Agricultural Society, held at the Court-House this afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. J. Neeley, President; Ransom Palmer, First Vice-President; J. C. Bruner, Second Vice-President; C. H. Green, Third Vice-President; John M. Macinlay, Treasurer; H. L. Mead, Recording Secretary; Dr. J. O. Harris, Corresponding Secretary; and an Executive Committee of nine members.

PETTY CRIMES.

Edward Fairborn was arrested by Officer Keon for shooting twice at Abraham Davis, and yesterday Justice Boyden held him in bail of $500.

It was stated the other day that Julius Winglifski was before Justice Eberhardt charged with shooting at John Shean. It appears that the former was not the assailant, but the assailed.

Frederick Stephens plead guilty to stealing a piece of brown cassinet, and was held in bail of $800 to appear at the Criminal Court. Since he would not say where he got the cloth, it awaits identification at the North Side Police Station.

George Davis, who was caught trying to break into the store No. 38 South Water street, was examined by Justice Boyden, who fined him $25 for disorderly conduct.

William Lang was before Justice Eberhardt yesterday for destroying William Plank's nose. He was fined $5. The row occurred Tuesday evening at No. 455 Canal street.

Detective Bridge, day before yesterday, arrested two brothers named O'Neil, at No. 117 Blue Island avenue, on the charge of stealing iron from the cars of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. They were locked up at the Union Street Station, and will have an examination before Justice Scully this morning.

Peter O'Dell and J. D. Lee were arrested Tuesday, by Officer Dittinger, on the charge of vagrancy. They were found at the corner of Madison and Clark streets. If police officers would idle less, and work more, they would fill the Armory every day with vagrants taken from that locality.

The police of the Union Street Station yesterday arrested Henry Johnson, F. Odell, H. Andrews, Barney Conley, John Madden, Edward Hanley, C. Gordon, and Mike Brown on the charge of vagrancy. They will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

A man named Robert Simms was arrested yesterday by Detective Horace Elliott, on the charge of cheating a man out of a large sum of money in a gambling house in Louisville. He was locked up at the Central Station, and will be taken to Louisville to-day.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. S. King, a son of Mr. W. W. King, who lives at No. 823 Wabash avenue, was locked up at the Armory because he was drunk. Soon after he took a large amount of oxalic acid, which he had concealed in a paper of tobacco. The poison soon made him unconscious, and would have killed him if he had not been noticed by the lock-up keeper. Dr. Taylor was called, and, by the use of a stomach-pump, King was saved. It is not known what caused him to take the poison.

Peter A. Schumacher was before Commissioner Hoyne Tuesday, on complaint of W. T. Shufeldt, on the charge of violating a postal law, by writing messages of an an abusive and obscene character on postal cards, and sending them through the Post-Office. The examination of the case was deferred until to-day, Schumacher giving bonds for his appearance. The latter claims that Shufeldt owes him some money, which he has been unable to collect.

Yesterday afternoon a fellow created quite a commotion at the Lydia Thompson matinee, in the Academy of Music, by responding to the remarks made by the actors. He was drunk and disorderly. Officer Kennedy was called to take him out, but the man resisted, and a scuffle followed. Another officer came in, and was about to seize the man, when an old woman caught him by the collar and pushed him aside. Officer Kennedy in the meantime had overpowered the fellow who had raised the disturbance, and he and the woman were taken to the Union Street Station.

Bunko operators in Chicago have been very successful in the last few days, two large games having been reported to the police. Tuesday a man, whose name is unknown, from the interior of the State, lost $2,300 to Harry Lawrence and Tom McDaniels, at No. 171 Madison street. The man was persuaded to leave the city, without reporting his loss to the police, the winners giving him back $500. Another man, also from the central portion of this State, lost $1,500 at No. 100 Randolph street, Monday. The police heard of the matter, and tried to get hold of the man so as to have him as a witness, but he went home before they got him. No arrests have been made.

On the Monday morning train from Elgin came William G. Murphy, an old man and resident of that place and a brother of Judge Murphy. On the same train was a professional bunko roper named Lee. This Lee is one of the gang of New York thieves that came to this city about two weeks ago, notice of which was given our police force by J. Irving, the noted New York detective. This Lee heard Murphy addressed by some one on the train and thus learned his name. No sooner did they get off the cars than Murphy was approached by Lee, who claimed to be a Mr. Davison, of Elgin, and son of a well-known banker living there. Of course, Murphy did not know him, but he soon believed that they were old friends. Lee "treated" Murphy, and at last said he owned a lottery ticket that he wanted, because it had drawn a prize. He led him up to Harry Lawrence's new bunko rooms, and there the old man lost all the money he had, viz.: $157. Although the foregoing facts were known Monday evening, it was thought best to withhold them in order that Lee might be arrested. This cannot now be done, for yesterday morning he was seen by Detective Cornwall in Elkhart.

John Collins, "the custodian," is again under arrest. It will be remembered that two months ago he went into a bookstore on State street and stole a book, which he sold in another store some three doors away, and then, stealing a book from the latter store, he would sell it to the proprietor of the one first visited. Such an arrangement of course could not last long, and John was arrested when he was on the high road to wealth and the Presidency of a bank. He was sent to the Bridewell, but was pardoned out by Mayor Bond when the true facts were made known regarding him. He is a man about 60 years of age, well educated, and in good circumstances. His life-long business has been book-keeping, being one of the most experienced in the country. He was employed for a number of years by A. T. Stewart & Co., in New York. About twelve years ago he came to Chicago, and went into the employment of Hurlbut, Edsall & Co., where he remained five years. From both the firms mentioned, and from many others in this city and New York, he has the most flattering testimonials as regards his ability and probity. About two years ago he was taken ill, and has never fully recovered his faculties since. He is a kleptomaniac. Yesterday Sergeant Ellis arrested him for pursuing the same business that he was engaged in when last arrested. He stole the City Directory from the real-estate office of J. M. Marshall, and sold it to the Security Life Insurance office, and then stole it and sold it back again to Marshall. But the solicitor of the Insurance Company saw Collins and had him arrested, and on him were found two new sealskin caps, four bottles of perfumery, combs, scissors, etc., and a knife and fork that he took from Burke's restaurant. He will be tried this morning before Justice Boyden, and his friends should appear and state the facts regarding his condition. It is one of the most curious and sad cases seen for a long time.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

The second day's shooting of the Chicago tournament came off at Dexter Park yesterday. Considerable disappointment was caused by the arrival of a telegram from C. D. Peacock, the jeweler, whom Wachter had entrusted with the making of his medal, stating that the trophy could not possibly be ready for the day's shooting. Sweeps were consequently in vogue, and one was gotten up a very few minutes after the arrival of the disheartening telegram. The first pool consisted of nine entries of $5 each, the following being the score:

W. N. Johnson	1	1	0	1	0
Ab Price	1	1	1	0	1
D. T. Elston	1	0	1	0	0
Alex. Price	0	0	0	1	0
J. Walker	1	1	1	0	1
J. Davidson	.	.	.	.	.
S. A. Hopkins	1	1	0	1	0
J. Crooker	1	1	1	1	1
G. C. Sherman	1	1	1	1	1

In the shoot-off for first prize between George Sherman and J. Crooker the latter won, killing his five birds in splendid style, and winning first money, $20. The ownership of second and third moneys was arranged among the shooters. The second sweep embraced eighteen entries, with three prizes, of $45, $23, and $17 respectively. The following is the score:

E. Thomas	0	0	1	0	
D. T. Elston	1	1	0	1	1
W. T. Johnson	0	1	0	1	1
W. Taylor	0	1	0	1	1
G. C. Sherman	0	0	1	1	1
Ab. Price	1	0	1	1	1
J. J. Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1
Alex. Price	1	1	0	1	1
N. C. Hinsdale	1	0	1	0	1
W. H. Baldwin	1	0	1	1	1
W. H. Haworth	1	1	0	1	0
T. Stagg	0	1	1	1	1
H. Crawford	0	1	1	1	0
W. Ker	0	1	0	0	
H. G. Eggleston	1	1	1	1	0
D. Grady	0	1	1	1	1
B. Nez	0	1	1	1	1
C. Taylor	1	0	0	0	0

The first prize in this match was divided between J. J. Kleniman and H. G. Eggleston, who missed his fifth bird in order to come in for the second prize. For the latter were entered Elston, Price, Baldwin, Stagg, Eggleston, Grady, and Price. Price and Eggleston killing five birds each, divided the money. Third money was won by W. T. Johnson, who killed four birds out of five in the shoot-off.

A third sweepstakes was begun, but the coming on of darkness hindred its completion.

—Gen. A. J. Edgerton, the State Railroad Commissioner, has been notified by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company that they have withdrawn their opposition to the payment of 2 per cent tax on its river division from St. Paul to Winona. This delinquent or unsettled tax extends over a period of two years, and amounts in the aggregate to the sum of $4,900.—*St. Paul Press.*

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL HALL.

THIS EVENING, DEC. 18,

Scenes from the Life of the Newsboys,

TRUE TO THE REALITY.

SCENERY BY WM. EDMONDS.

GRAPHIC AND THRILLING TABLEAUX FROM

RIP VAN WINKLE,

WITH LAST SCENE ENTIRE.

The finest Quartette in the city will assist in Songs, Duets, and Quartettes.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. At Sharp's Drug Store.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE

KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.

This (THURSDAY) Evening, Dec. 18,

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

Joint appearance of the three Prime Donne, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, W. CARLTON, ED. SEGUIN, HENRY PEAKES, W. H. TILLA, &c.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—Benefit of Miss KELLOGG.

Lucia di Lammermoor.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as....LUCIA
Mr. HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL, &c.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Farewell Matinee, Faust.

Mrs. JENNY VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HABELMANN, CARLTON, and PEAKES.

SATURDAY EVENING, Grand Farewell Kellogg Night. A Great Representation. The whole Kellogg Company, in an Admirable Entertainment.

FRANK A. HOWSON..........Conductor.

Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,

LOTTA,

IN HER NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDY,

ZIP,

With Songs, Dances, and General Mirth. Every night and Saturday Matinee. Secure your seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell to Lydia Thompson.

TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME OF

MEPHISTO.

To-morrow (FRIDAY) Night, Benefit of Lydia Thompson—LURLINE. Her last appearance but two ever in Chicago.

☞ Secure your seats for MR. SOTHERN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the Dashing Young Actor,

MR. MARIUS TURCK as LIGHTNING BOB.

Monday next—SAN FRANCISCO MINRELS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Complete and entire change of programme. First time of the Extravagant Burlesque and Operatic Sketch, entitled THE DOOM OF THE FUMFOOZLEUM. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, in new specialties. The whole to conclude with the Comic Sketch, entitled

MORE SUITORS THAN ONE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

METHODIST CHURCH,

Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

PROF. SWING

Will deliver a Lecture on PHILOSOPHY, on FRIDAY EVENING.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations, which are introduced for the first time in the present edition, have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In Extra Cloth, per vol.	$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7.00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8.00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10.00
In Full Russia, per vol.	10.00

Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

. Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, &c., will be sent gratis, on application.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1874.

The handsomest and one of the best and most entertaining of the Monthlies.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

JUST ISSUED,

THE JANUARY NUMBER,

WITH NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS

Commencing a New Volume.

CONTENTS:

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. VII. The Seductions of Baden-Baden. Illustrated. By EDWARD STRAHAN.
2. THE TRIANON PALACES. The summer residence of the Kings of France. Illustrated. By MARIE HOWLAND.
3. THE NECKLACE OF PEARLS. By R. H. STODDARD.
4. A WIFE'S REVENGE. A story. By the author of "Blindpits" and "Quixstars."
5. JAPANESE FOX-MYTHS. By WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.
6. CHESTER HARDING, THE SELF-MADE ARTIST. By OSMOND TIFFANY.
7. THE WHITE DOE: A Legend of Spanish Florida. A. D. 1540-1575. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
8. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Conclusion. By WILLIAM BLACK.
9. MONTE CARLO AND ITS FREQUENTERS. By R. DAVEY.
10. MY CHRISTMAS BALL. A story. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
11. A STATUE OF SHAKSPEARE. By WILLIAM R. O'DONAVAN.
12. THREE FRENCH MARRIAGES. By MARY E. BLAIR.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

Is for Sale by all Periodical Dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4.00. Single number, 35 cents. Liberal Clubbing rates. Specimen Number, with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 & 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

WATCHES, &c.

WE WANT

Money. We have made prices on DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., for December (only) that cannot be found elsewhere in Chicago.

R. J. MORSE & CO.,
Lake and Clark-sts.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

FOR SALE.

TO JOURNALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Half Interest, or the Entire Establishment, Good-Will, etc., of one of the oldest and most successful Daily and Weekly Journals in the South. Located in a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and doing a business of $45,000 per annum. A rare chance for a profitable investment. Address J. TAYLOR, care of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	‖11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROADS.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:05 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:05 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO. KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:10 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:20 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	*‡6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

68 Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute. Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. STONE,

119 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks —free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

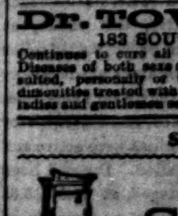
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.



TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Grand English Opera-Troupe. "The Marriage of Figaro."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson "Mephisto."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Marius Turck. "Lightning Bob."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Doom of the Fumfoozleium." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

CENTRAL HALL—Corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Entertainment for the benefit of the "Newsboys' Home."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 18, 1873.

The United States Senate have declined to consider the question of recess for the present.

The House bill repealing the Bankruptcy act was introduced into the Senate yesterday, but referred without action.

The bill making an extra appropriation of $4,000,000 for the Navy has passed the Senate, and will become a law with the President's signature.

The bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858 now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. It provides for the issue of new bonds at the lowest prevailing rate of interest.

The news comes this morning of the actual transfer of the Virginius, which was formally made at Bahia Honda on Tuesday. Capt. Whiting, of the United States steamer Worcester, received the vessel.

The Alabama Senate have commenced house-cleaning by ousting a Republican member named Hatch, who, while holding the office of Postmaster, first accused his clerk of stealing, and subsequently acknowledged that he was himself the guilty party.

A rumor telegraphed from Washington to an evening paper, stating that the South Park Commissioners had failed in New York to negotiate a loan, is denied by authority. The South Park Commissioners have not tried to negotiate any new bonds, and have no new bonds to negotiate.

Three failures in woolen and dry goods are reported from New York, which have occurred during the past fortnight, and which aggregate over $1,000,000. Further trouble is anticipated among those jobbers who have bought on four months' time, and whose paper is now falling due.

At Mr. Sumner's instance, the Senate Committee have been instructed to report on the feasibility of raising all internal revenue by stamps, and thereby dispensing with a large portion of the present machinery of the Collectors' offices throughout the country. Mr. Sumner would make the absence of a stamp subject the property to seizure.

Gen. Howard has notified the House of Representatives that he courts the fullest investigation into the charges against him, and waives all privileges in the way of the statute of limitations. Gen. Howard further expresses his confidence that he will be able to relieve himself of all blame for the alleged irregularities and deficit under his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau.

There was only one joint ballot yesterday for the election of United States Senator for California, which was as follows: Booth (Independent), 57; Farley (Democrat), 41; and Shafter (Republican), 20. Mr. Booth gained one vote over the separate ballot of the day before, but still lacks four of a majority. It is thought that he will gain these to-day. The political complexion of the Legislature, as elected, was as follows: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 38; and Independent, 48. Mr. Booth has, consequently, taken nine votes from the opposition so far.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the amount of legal-tenders in circulation is now over $374,000,000, which means that he has reissued over $18,000,000 of the currency redeemed and supposed to have been canceled in 1868. There remain but $26,000,000 more of this currency for him to issue, and when he has issued the whole $44,000,000, he will be at the end of his string. What is he to do then? In the face of all this, there is no proposition from him to reduce expenditures, or otherwise bring the national outlay within the national income.

The House Judiciary Committee have been instructed to take the cases of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and Judge Busteed, of Alabama, under consideration, and report upon them with reference to their impeachment. The charge against Judge Durell is that of extra-judicial and unwarranted interference in the Louisiana State election; that against Judge Busteed is of prolonged absence from his office and neglect of his duty. The situation seems to be that Alabama has a United States Judge who does not serve enough, and Louisiana has one that serves too much.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but declined all round. Mess pork fell off 25c per brl, but closed firmer at $13.87½@14.00 cash, and $14.50@14.55 seller February. Lard was active, and easier, at $8.12½ per 100 lbs cash, and $8.60@8.62½ seller February. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs, 7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and firmer, at 96@96½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and unchanged, at $5.50@5.65 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was active, and 1⅛c lower, closing firm at $1.14 cash, and $1.14⅝ seller January. Corn was more active, and ½@1c lower, closing strong at 51½c cash, and 52c seller January. Oats were dull, and ⅜c lower, closing at 37⅝@37¾c cash, and 37¾c seller January. Rye was dull, and 2c lower, closing at 76c. Barley was very weak, closing nominal at $1.30@1.32 for No. 2, and $1.04 for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and weak, at $4.50@4.80 for poor to choice. Cattle and sheep were quiet at about Tuesday's prices.

Before August, 1872, the duty on imported salt was 18 cents per hundred pounds in bulk, and 24 cents per hundred pounds in bags, which duty was equal to an average of 140 per cent on the bulk salt, and 85 per cent on the salt in bags. By the act of August, 1872, the duty was reduced to 8 cents per hundred pounds in bulk, and 12 cents per hundred pounds in bags, leaving the tax on bulk salt at 62 per cent, and on bag salt at 43 per cent. It cost years of agitation and unremitting effort to obtain this reduction, and it was finally obtained in spite of predictions of the utter annihilation of the domestic production of salt. It is gratifying to know that these predictions have proved false, and the annual report of the salt production in the great salt region of Michigan for 1873 shows a year of unprecedented prosperity. The production in 1873 was 823,346 barrels, an increase of 98,865 barrels over 1872. Within the year, the area of the salt-producing district has been enlarged, a number of new wells have been sunk, and there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the salt produced. The fact is, the "protection" afforded by the old tariff was fatal to the Michigan salt. It enabled the New York Company to undersell the Saginaw salt in its own market. What Western salt wanted was free competition, and, if the duty was wholly abolished, the Western production would be still more profitable.

One of the most curious cases on record was tried recently in Chenango, N. Y. The plaintiff was Reuben Spau, a colored man, whitewasher by trade; the defendant Henry O. Ely, a reputable physician and Health Officer. The latter employed the plaintiff to whitewash a house in which a woman had died of small-pox, the result being that the whitewasher took the disease, had it eight weeks, and emerged in a pitted condition, whereupon he brought suit for $1,000 damages, claiming that the disease had disfigured him for life and impaired his health. The physician, in his answer to the plaintiff's complaint, took bold grounds, as will be seen by this extract from the answer:

> The defendant further answering the said complaint alleges on information and belief that the plaintiff has vastly improved in his physical and intellectual appearance, and, in a cosmetic point of view, his physiognomy has been wonderfully embellished, and that instead of said small-pox having been an injury to the said plaintiff, he has been greatly benefited thereby on account of the purification of his physical system, and the renewed vigor of his constitution.

The Court took the same view as the physician, and, after careful examination, decided that, as the whitewasher was a better-looking and healthier man than before, he could not maintain the action. It is not stated, however, that any other colored gentlemen in that neighborhood have manifested any desire to avail themselves of this heroic treatment to heighten their personal charms or strengthen their constitutions.

We give a large amount of space this morning to the second day's proceedings of the State Farmers' Association now in session at Decatur. Aside from the reading of the papers announced in the regular programme, there was a general reception of propositions and resolutions, all of which were indiscriminately referred without action. Among these were the following: Law reform, including, besides the elimination of confusing verbiage, a plan for a Court of Conciliation, to which cases may be submitted for arbitration without appeal; an approval of the present Railroad law, and a demand that the Legislature shall not repeal or amend it for the present; a resolution that no more railroads are needed now, but that the railroads we have must be regulated; several resolutions asking the Senate not to confirm Col. James Steele, recently appointed member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and resolutions on the salary-grab, co-operation, inter-State commerce, and Western manufactories. There was one proposition that the Government should lend money on land securities. Two resolutions looking to the formation of a new party were introduced and received with great applause. One of them declares the past record of the old political parties to be such as to forfeit the respect of the people and to absolve the farmers from further allegiance. We print in full three of the addresses delivered yesterday,—Mr. Hooton's on the Creation and Distribution of Wealth, Mr. Creighton's on Co-operation, and Mr. Turner's on the Farmers' Movement in general,—and defer for future publication Mr. Flagg's on State Railway Legislation, and Horace F. Day's on Banking and Currency.

The members of the House of Representatives have spent another day in haggling over their own pay, and have finally come to a conclusion that is most lame and impotent. The bill reported by the Special Committee, repealing all the salaries fixed by the bill of March 4, 1873, except those of the President now in office and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and fixing the pay of Congressmen at $5,500, failed after a series of amendments and substitutes. Messrs. Clymer and Dawes talked very plainly to the House, but it did not avail. Mr. Clymer explained what is called the public clamor to be a storm of public wrath which Congress could not resist, and Mr. Dawes, speaking for the Ways and Means Committee, and with reference to their proposed reduction of expenditures, protested against Congressmen holding increased salaries in one hand and increased taxation in the other. Gen. Butler indulged in some vituperation at the newspapers, which was stale in sentiment, and varied only in the style of blackguardism in which it was expressed. Gen. Hurlbut is entitled to the doubtful credit of presenting the bill which finally passed the House, and which provides: (1) $6,000 per annum for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, with an allowance for traveling expenses; (2) $2,000 extra for Vice-President and the Speaker of the House, making their salaries $8,000 each; (3) repealing all prior enactments clashing with these provisions; and (4) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back into the Treasury all excess of pay hitherto returned or yet undrawn. But the act of March 4, 1873, was not confined to members of Congress. It included all the clerks and other officers of the Senate and of the House; the President, whose salary was doubled, and who receives over $50,000 indirectly in addition to his salary; the several Secretaries of the Departments; all the Assistant Secretaries; and generally all the employes of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments at Washington. This increase, amounting, with that of the Congressional salaries, to over $2,000,000, is part of the general robbery of the Salary-Grab law, and can all be repealed as readily as that part relating to the salary of members of Congress. Congress should repeal all the act of March, 1873, so far as it increased salaries, restoring them to what they were before the date of that act. Nothing less will satisfy the country, and nothing less ought to do so. There must be a total repeal; mere tinkering will not be sufficient.

GAGE AND HESING.

The vindictiveness and fury with which Mr. Hesing and the *Staats-Zeitung* are following Mr. Gage show very clearly that they are not seeking to redress public wrong or rebuke official misdoing, but, on the other hand, are simply bent upon wreaking personal revenge. Such conduct as this is clearly persecution. It springs from unworthy motives and accomplishes no good. It is selfish, mean, and base. It adds to popular prejudice without reason, and does not help the city. Mr. Gage has done enough for which he is legally responsible, without having personal persecution heaped upon him also. We have no disposition to apologize for Mr. Gage. He has deliberately and repeatedly violated the law, the provisions and penalties of which are as clear as the sunlight; and he has no reason to complain if he has to suffer those penalties to the utmost. But this is no reason why Mr. Hesing should seek to improve the opportunity by taking an unmanly personal revenge. More than this, for the sake of public decency if for no other, Mr. Hesing should not only refrain from persecution, but he should keep a respectful silence, and have very little to say about the matter one way or the other. Those who are to take a prominent part in the investigation of this misdoing, or in providing for its punishment, should have clean hands themselves. Their own connection with official affairs must be clear of suspicion. Those who have been grabbing public money themselves have no right to comment upon Mr. Gage's conduct. Mr. Hesing belongs to this class, and the only difference between the two men is that Mr. Hesing got a law passed which enabled him to do it with impunity, while Mr. Gage did it in violation of law. Mr. Hesing is a legal grabber of public money; Mr. Gage an illegal one. Moreover, Mr. Gage proposes to pay his back, and Mr. Hesing does not. Mr. Hesing has been printing a paper for some years past, and during this time has been getting pay for publishing Common-Council proceedings, by virtue of a swindling law which was never passed without his agency. During the last eight years, there has been paid to Mr. Hesing for this useless publication, out of the City Treasury, the sum of $85,827. We submit, therefore, that Mr. Hesing, with $85,827 in his hands, is not the man to stand up and accuse Mr. Gage of taking public money, still less to take advantage of Mr. Gage's downfall to feed his private malice. The best course for him to pursue is to keep entirely quiet, however difficult that may be, and allow those to settle this matter who have not so much public money in their pockets. At present, Mr. Hesing's furious malice is fully as offensive to the community as Mr. Gage's defalcation.

OFFICIAL OATHS.

One reason for the numerous defalcations and other acts of official dishonesty which are just now so abundant, may be traced to the fact that the oath of office is so lightly regarded, especially where that oath is taken at stated times, and so frequently that it becomes at last a mere form,—a habit which a man performs mechanically, as he would put on his coat or take off his hat. Gradually it loses its solemnity. The official goes before a Notary, holds up his hand, listens to the drone of the Notary, and nods his head, and has performed an official act, which probably has not half so much importance to him as the signing of a check for twenty-five dollars would have. There are few men who would willingly and deliberately violate an oath, even if it involved no legal penalty, if that oath were administered to them in all its solemnity, and placed before them in such a manner that they were impressed with its sanctity and with the obligations which it devolved upon them. Where the oath is accompanied with a severe legal penalty for its violation, as in the case of the oath which ex-City Treasurer Gage was obliged to take every month, a man would hesitate still longer before he violated it. The administering of the oath, the assumption of it, and everything connected with it, have become a mere business form. The most dreadful part of the accusation against Mr. Gage is, that he could go before a Notary every month, and swear that he had not appropriated any of the city money to his own use, with the penalty before him that a violation of this oath was willful perjury. Years ago, a Street-Commissioner was punished, in this city, for adding fictitious names to his pay-rolls, drawing the money on them, and then making oath to the correctness of his statement. This is the only case we can recall where the penalty has been imposed for official perjury. The sanctity of the oath will not have binding force until the penalty is enforced. Then, and not till then, will the oath cease to be a matter of mere form and become a matter of fact.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

We print a couple of communications on the subject of paying interest on city deposits. One of the writers seems to think that the practice of the Treasurer depositing public money in banks, and receiving interest on the same, is not distinguishable from that of lending it to outsiders or borrowing it for his own use, and hence that Mr. Gage's offense is a technical rather than a moral one—the failure to pay over the money in time being the only real point in the case.

We think there is a difference both in law and morals between the two transactions. The agreement between the public and Mr. Gage, at the time he entered office, was that the interest accruing from the public deposits should go to the *Treasury* and not to the *Treasurer*. A practice has grown up of depositing the money in banks and allowing the Treasurer to pocket the interest. The city had provided no place for the safe keeping of the funds, and there was nothing else to be done, in fact, but to deposit them. It was never stipulated, either in the forum of public opinion or elsewhere, that any interest should be paid by Mr. Gage, but only that, if any interest did accrue, it should inure to the benefit of the city. We do not think that any bargain was made by the public with Mr. Gage, by virtue of which he could assume that he had the right to borrow the money for his own use. We do not think that a deposit of money in bank subject to call can be properly considered a loan. Nor does public sentiment regard Mr. Gage's failure to pay over the money in the suspended banks (which was merely a misfortune) in the same light as his failure to pay over that which he borrowed for his own use.

Holding, as we do, that a glaring infraction of law has been committed, and that it should not go unpunished, we still do not consider Mr. Gage a dishonest man. Nor will the public so regard him, unless he seeks to evade his present responsibilities. We never heard of his cheating anybody. His fault has been rather in the opposite direction—that of allowing other people to cheat him. But we cannot admit that the circumstances under which he came into office were tantamount to an authorization to him to speculate with the city funds. Certainly nobody would have voted for him if that purpose had been avowed.

SPEAKER BLAINE AS A WHIPPING-POST.

In advance of the assembling of Congress, we took occasion to express our views as to the absurd demands that were made on Speaker Blaine to exclude Credit-Mobilier Congressmen and those accepting "back-pay" from all places of influence on committees. We observe that a large portion of the Democratic press, with here and there a Republican paper, keep up these criticisms since the committees were announced.

The persons aimed at as Credit-Mobilier Congressmen are Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, Garfield, and Scofield, generally recognized as among the ablest men in Congress. Of their actual guilt or innocence in the matter charged, we here avouch nothing. A committee of investigation, after three months' labor, reported nothing against any one of them. Some individual members of the House, not satisfied with the conclusions of the Committee, introduced resolutions of censure, and these were promptly and almost indignantly laid upon the table by a vote so overwhelming that we believe the *ayes* and *noes* were not even asked for. Now, under these circumstances, will any one tell us on what ground Speaker Blaine could constitute himself a Judge and proceed to administer a sentence of severe punishment without a verdict of guilty being found—nay, more, after a verdict of acquittal and exoneration had been found by the only tribunal, aside from their constituencies, competent to try the alleged offenders.

But the exercise of such a discretion on the part of the Speaker becomes still more absurd when it is applied to the salary-grabbers. The same papers that demanded the disranking of the Credit Mobilierites demanded, with still louder voice, the decapitation of all who took back-pay. Now, if this policy had been followed by the Speaker, it would have involved the displacement from all important committees of well-nigh four-fifths of all the old members who were re-elected,—for of the entire *one hundred and twenty-five* scarcely *thirty* refused to take the back-pay. These wise gentlemen, who have so fully instructed the Speaker as to his duty in organizing the House, would have had him pass a judgment which belongs wholly and solely to the constituency. Speaker Blaine himself, promptly and conclusively, and in advance, divorced himself from all connection with back-pay. That for himself was well and wise, and it would have been well and wise had others followed his example. But for him to set up as public conscience-keeper and whipping-post to administer the punishment which the back-pay men will in due time get from their constituents, would have been arrogant, presumptuous, and unprecedented.

When the members were sworn in on the first day of the session, it was found that fifty-two of them—nearly one-fifth of the entire House—were compelled to take the modified oath by reason of their participation in the Rebellion. Here were fifty-two men, headed by the Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, forgiven, amnestied, and restored to civil rights. We have observed in some papers a sharp outcry against putting any of these men on committees of importance, as though the Speaker had the slightest right to go back of the amnesty and seek to punish the individual crime—and certainly their crime was in its essence the darkest and deepest a citizen can commit. Some over-zealous Republicans feel very sore that Alexander H. Stephens and L. Q. C. Lamar should be on prominent committees, though we observe that some Democratic papers that ferociously assail Dawes and Garfield welcome our Southern brethren with open arms to places of honor.

Thus, in looking over the whole field, we find from one quarter a cry that no man whose name was even remotely associated with Credit Mobilier should have any recognition on committees; from another quarter comes the demand with still more vehemence that no man of the hundred or more who took the "back-pay" should be allowed any voice on committees. Still another phase of opinion cries out that no one of the fifty-two members who, by his inability to take the iron-clad oath, openly avowed that he had been a Rebel against the Government, shall have any place of honor whatever in the organization of the House. Now, pray tell us, who should Speaker Blaine appoint on committees? By your cries and denunciations you would have him disfranchise well-nigh two-thirds of the entire body, and elevate his individual judgment over law, and right, and usage. The Speaker might just as well say that the members of the classes referred to should not be heard in debate or vote on the roll-call, as to declare that they should have no voice or vote on committees where the legislation is really and effectively shaped and settled. Upon what authority, pray, would Speaker Blaine proceed to practically disfranchise 200 constituencies from their proper representation in the councils of the nation?

In conclusion, the whole matter rests with the constituency in the first place who elect the member, and in the second place with the House who can censure or expel him. But a member regularly elected and duly sworn in, who has in no measure received the censure or disapprobation of the House, is entitled to full, fair, and complete recognition at the Speaker's hands. It is idle to shout as against the Speaker that he was accused by somebody of dealing in Credit-Mobilier stock; it is idle to say that he took the back-pay, as nearly the entire House did; it is idle to say that he was a Rebel and fought against the Government in the hour of its extremest peril. All these facts are legitimate considerations for the constituency when the man is a candidate, or for the House when the man is sworn in; but, being elected and sworn in, the Speaker has no possible right to interpose any discrimination whatever. To have followed the sage advice of some newspapers on the points involved, Speaker Blaine would have been compelled to practically disfranchise nearly two hundred Representative Districts—or well-nigh two-thirds of the whole United States—from all effective voice in the national legislation. The country may well be thankful that Speaker Blaine did not commit himself to such an indefensible course; but that, having full knowledge of the laws of parliamentary organization, he had the courage and the sense to follow those laws, and let the clamor exhaust itself with its own folly.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

The adoption of the new Constitution in the State of Pennsylvania is one of the greatest popular triumphs that has occurred for many years. There was no State in which the Government was more corruptly administered, and none in which corruption was more easily practiced than in Pennsylvania. The old Constitution was wholly inapplicable to modern institutions, and never contemplated the personal and official depravity which have become so powerful in modern politics. The Convention which framed the new Constitution was composed of the ablest men in the State, selected for their professional eminence and their personal integrity. It was free of all partisan bias and prejudice. It addressed itself to the preparation of a Constitution that would in an especial manner protect the property and the liberties of the citizen against the persons elected to administer the Government. It sought to make official dishonesty impossible, and surrounded it with such restraints and penalties as will make the practice of it hereafter dangerous. The City of Philadelphia has for a long time been in the control of a mob of political ruffians, composed of the worst elements of both political parties. For many years elections in that city have been a broad farce, all respectable people conceding them to be fraudulent. The whole election machinery of that city has been in the hands of this mob, and this mob has been the bitter opponent of the new Constitution. An attempt was made to array the Republicans of the State against the new Constitution, on the ground that, if it were adopted, it would destroy the Republican majority in Philadelphia, and thereby endanger the ascendancy of that party in the State. All the Republican papers of Pennsylvania controlled by Federal officers have been vehement in their opposition to it, but the people of the State, without distinction of party, have rejected all mere appeals of politicians, and have ratified the Constitution by a majority that leaves no doubt as to its universal acceptability.

A great many clergymen of various denominations were weak enough to preach sermons against the new Constitution, because it prohibited the appropriation or expenditure of any public money for any sectarian purpose, and prohibited any railroad company from issuing any free pass or half-fare ticket to any person or class of persons. The Pennsylvania Legislature has long had an unenviable notoriety for corruption, and the Constitution aims to break this up, and generally place the State Government on an honest and reputable foundation. In many of its features, the new Constitution has been modeled after that of Illinois, adopting, in various particulars, the exact language of our Constitution. Its adoption, and by such an overwhelming majority, will be an emancipation of the State from the thraldom of the great corporate monopolies, and their agents, the managers of both political parties.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The House of Representatives, by a very decided vote, on Tuesday passed a bill repealing the Bankrupt law, except so far as relates to cases already begun, and in which bankruptcy has been declared; but in these cases the fees and the costs are hereafter to be but one-half those now allowed. The attempt to ante-date the repeal so as to release Jay Cooke & Co. from the proceedings against them under the law failed, and very justly. Its object was too evident, and the effort to disguise it by having it supported by Democrats, did not deceive any person. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it will probably rest until after the reassembling of Congress in January. How far that body will agree in the repeal of the law cannot be foreseen. There are bills pending in the Senate,—one proposed by Senator Logan, for the repeal of the whole law, and one by Senator Morton, for the repeal of all that authorizes involuntary bankruptcy.

We suppose that Senators and Representatives have considered the effect of the repeal of this law. Under the law, an insolvent is compelled, in the distribution of his estate, to divide the same honestly and equitably among all his creditors. He is compelled on oath to disgorge all his property, and must, in order to obtain a discharge, turn out 50 cents on the dollar of his debts. No one creditor can pounce upon a debtor and with snap judgments sweep away all his property, to the destruction of the debtor and to the exclusion of all other creditors. When this law is repealed, there will be an immediate return to the old system of collusion between debtors and some preferred creditor, fraudulent assignments, and generally to all the dishonest practices by which men seek to evade payment of their honest debts.

The effect of this repeal will be felt instantly upon the credit system. Men can now buy goods on credit under the guarantee of the Bankrupt law that they can make no assignments of their property, confess no judgments to preferred creditors, cannot remove the property, and must pay 50 per cent of the debt. However unfortunate they may be, they cannot act dishonestly. To repeal this law is to repeal this guarantee. It is to expose every creditor to all the chances of being defrauded by debtors, and consequently must produce a contraction of credits. It is stated that the present law is oppressive in some things, and that it is especially expensive. These evils or imperfections can easily be corrected. In the bill as passed by the House, the fees and costs of the cases yet to be determined are reduced one-half, and it was just as easy to have continued the law and made the like reduction. The repeal of this law is in the interest of a large class of bankers, brokers, and jobbers in other people's money, who, if the law be repealed, can close their doors, make an assignment, and compel their unfortunate creditors to settle their claims at from 10 to 40 cents on the dollar. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not act so hastily in legislating for the re-establishment of fraud and the encouragement of dishonesty.

The McDonough trial in St. Louis still continues to furnish cheerful little episodes. A day or two since, we noticed the fact that one of the counsel was knocked down by a gambler; that another of the attorneys, Mr. Garesche, knocked the Lieutenant-Governor down for calling him a liar, and that, within twenty-four hours thereafter, Mr. Garesche was knocked into the gutter and soundly whipped by a hackman, because he called the hackman a scalper. The latest installment of news from the field of war shows that two of Mr. Garesche's sons met the hackman shortly after, and pounded him severely. As the hackman has agreed to clean out the Garesche boys as soon as he can find them, the next mail from St. Louis will be awaited with interest. Apparently the people are having a great deal more fun than they would have had with their prize-fight which Gov. Beveridge stopped. As we said on the former occasion, nice quiet town, that St. Louis!

It will be remembered that the Presbytery of Brooklyn, about a year and a half ago, took official cognizance of the fact that the Rev. Sarah F. Smiley preached in the pulpit of Dr. Cuyler's church. After a debate, lasting two or three days, a resolution was passed reaffirming the declaration of the General Assembly forbidding women to assume clerical duties in miscellaneous gatherings. The churches have faithfully obeyed the rule until last week, when the same reverend lady preached in the same pulpit on two occasions. The result is that the Presbyterian world of Brooklyn is again excited and talking of calling the Presbytery together to take action in the premises. As this is the second violation of the rule, it becomes an interesting question what the Presbytery will do. The reaffirming of the General Assembly's rule having had no effect, will the Presbytery call out the militia?

Our article of Monday last on the manufacture of artificial sugar sirup, by the use of sulphuric acid, has called out the recital of several interesting facts. Among these is the corrosion of the cork in a keg containing sirup sent out a few weeks ago for the winter-supply of a lumbering camp. In another case, a whole family was troubled with severe burning at the stomach and violent headache for several days, which symptoms disappeared when the family ceased to use sirup at the breakfast-table.

There is no doubt that the sale of this poisonous stuff is carried on to an extent that would astound the people as much as the Gage defalcation has done, were it only as well known. And it is really of much more importance to the community. At the worst, the loss in money cannot amount to so much as $1 per head to the people of Chicago, while the other may be the means of shortening many valuable lives.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The New Hampshire Prohibitionists boast that they will poll 5,000 or 6,000 votes for Governor in the next March election. The Connecticut Prohibitionists will nominate a State ticket at New Haven, Jan. 18.

—Let it be recorded:

> The Treasurer of the United States has received from Henry L. Pierce the check paid him by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for salary from the death of his predecessor, Mr. Whiting, to the commencement of the session on the first of December. Although this payment was strictly in accordance with law, Mayor Pierce declined to retain the money on the ground that he drew during that time a salary as Mayor of Boston.

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* objects to any compromise of the Congressional salary-question, even on $5,500, and says:

> A difference of $500 on each salary makes an aggregate of $178,500—a sum worth saving in these times of debt and taxation. . . . This impression is not the result of newspaper clamor, as some of the honorable gentlemen seem to think, but is derived from the comparisons of Congressional pay with that received in private or professional capacity, by the vast majority of that class from which Congressmen are drawn.

—The first act of the California Legislature has been to repeal the law authorizing counties to aid railroads.

—The West Virginia Legislature, at Charlestown, is deeply involved again with the State Capital question. Wheeling people are anxious to know the result before Charlestown, on the Kanawha, is snowed in for the winter.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* makes this point on the Congressional salary-grabbers, who count their pay by the year,—March 4 to March 4: Congress met Dec. 1, and will not have performed to exceed sixty days' labor to the end of its pay-year; therefore, this year, the pay is at the rate of $125 per diem, and the total salaries for a working period of sixty days is $2,820,000. And the *Union* says:

> Twelve of these sixty days they have already wasted in a ridiculous and bootless wrangle over the question of repealing the infamous Salary bill of the last Congress, which ought to have been settled in an hour, in accordance with what every Senator and Representative knows to be the declared will of ninety-nine-hundredths of the people.

—Retrenchment is like charity. Although everybody acknowledges it ought to begin at home, very few are willing it should commence abroad. The people ask for it in State and national affairs; but where it is to commence is the question. All are agreed that salaries should be reduced, excepting the recipients of salaries. But a reduction of salaries is only a drop in the bucket as compared with other expenses of the Government.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.*

—It may be all very well for members of the House to make the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the salary law as amusing as possible. It is a leek they have got to eat, and if they deem it advisable to cover their chagrin with a mask of jocularity, the people will smile—perhaps a little derisively—at their grimaces, but will not seriously object either to their forced humor or to any other antics in which they may think proper to indulge, provided they repeal the law.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

—There is no more propriety in the General Government voting subsidies in aid of a railroad than there is in furnishing a private citizen with money to build a mill or erect a factory, under the plea of benefits to his neighbors or the city in which it may be situated. It would be far more practicable and much better for the people for the Government to regulate the tariff on existing railways than to expend the people's money in building new ones to fall into the hands of capitalists and be operated for their private profit without regard to the interests of the farmer or anybody else.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

—One of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley's constituents, a clergyman, and an admirer of his, has recently written him as follows: "That Congressmen may legislate on their own salaries, is an unwarrantable privilege. For Congressmen to insist that their salaries shall be $6,000, is censurable. And for Congress to enact that the salary of each member shall be $6,000, will be reprehensible. Gen. Hawley, the public would sooner set your salary at $4,000 than $6,000, your demand!"—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

—Some Congressman has discovered how to do it, as well as how not to do it. He is afraid to vote to restore the franking privilege, but is in favor of getting it back, substantially, by authorizing a new Post-Office stamp to be put on public documents—at the public expense, of course. Better be honest about it, gentlemen. Restore the franking privilege to yourselves, boldly, like men, or pay your own postage. No sneaking.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—Two or three bills have already been introduced in Congress to restore the dead franking privilege, and it now looks as though their passage would be urged with considerable persistency. . . . We trust that public disapproval of this back movement will be so loud and prompt as to put a final quietus on the scheme.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The task of the newspapers, as sentinels on the watch-towers of public opinion, is not yet finished, when such a bold advocate and persistent justifier of the salary, back-action, increase, as Matt H. Carpenter, is made President of the Senate.—*Mattoon (Ill.) Journal.*

—The action of the Senate [on the salary question] is in the highest degree problematical. As we remarked yesterday [on Carpenter's election], that body is not sensitive to public opinion. Secure in his tenure of power, beyond the reach of any popular frenzy, the average Senator learns to look upon the people as a well-meaning but somewhat unruly family, to be humored, scolded, and patronized by turns, but not of much account as a guide to legislation. The Senate, too, has been "watered" profusely since the reconstruction, and no speculation concerning its action on any question can be of value that does not take account of that melancholy fact.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—In putting into his message that sentence about political partisanship having "almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions," the President showed himself very inconsiderate of the feelings of his more boisterously optimistic friends in the press. They have been valiantly vociferating all along that nothing has happened but what happens in every off-year, and that the masses, agricultural and other, are as firmly attached to the party as ever. It is really very thoughtless and unkind in Gen. Grant to go back on them in this way by seeing a plain fact and calling attention to it. It warrants a fear that he is becoming infected with the spirit of independent journalism.—*Springfield Republican.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Official Programme of Recommendations and Resolutions

To Be Considered at the Meeting of the National Board of Trade, to Be Held in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 13th of January, 1874, and Following Days.

The National Board of Trade, which met at Chicago during the latter part of October last, adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 13th of January, 1874. The following is the programme for the adjourned meeting:

I.—REFORM OF THE CURRENCY.

Resolutions pending at annual meeting, reported by Special Committee to whom the subject was referred.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend to Congress to provide by law for the restoration of the specie standard to the circulating currency of the United States, and for regulating the issue and use of such currency on the following basis:

First—For the redemption of the Treasury notes of the United States (commonly called greenbacks) at the Treasury in the City of New York, in gold coin, on the demand of holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in July, A. D. 1877.

Second—That the notes so redeemed may be reissued for making all payments by the United States, other than those for which the payment of specie is specially secured by existing laws, and the notes so redeemed may be exchanged for the gold or silver coin of the United States when requested by any one desirous of making such exchange.

Third—That the said Treasury notes of the United States shall continue to be a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, as the same now are.

Fourth—That for the purpose of regulating the currency as furnished by said Treasury notes, and providing for its expansion or contraction, at seasons when such changes in its volume are called for by the business of the country, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue in exchange for such Treasury notes, registered certificates of debt, in sums not less than [illegible] or any *multiple thereof;* which certificates shall bear interest at 3 65-100 per cent per annum. The certificates so issued shall not exceed $50,000,000 in the whole, and said certificates shall be redeemable at the will of the holders thereof, in Treasury notes of the United States, of the denominations now in use; and upon such redemption, the interest then accrued on such certificates shall be payable and paid, and the certificates so redeemed shall be canceled and destroyed; but new certificates may, from time to time, be issued in place of, and to the amount of, the certificates redeemed, if the same shall be demanded by the holders of United States Treasury notes. And the certificates so issued shall not be used for or computed in the reserves now required by law to be held by the National Banks, for the payment of their circulation and deposits.

Proposed Amendments Submitted.

Insert between the words "continue" and "to be," in the third proposition of the Committee, the following: "Until the first Monday in July, 1877," And add, as Proposition fifth:

"That on and after the first Monday in July, 1877, gold and silver coin shall be the only legal-tender for the payment of any debts, public and private."

Amend the report of the Committee so that the first nine lines shall read as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend to Congress to provide, by a wise financial policy, for the restoration of the specie standard to the circulating currency of the United States, and for regulating the issue and use of such currency on the following basis:

First—For the redemption of the Treasury notes of the United States (commonly called greenbacks) at any Treasury in the United States in gold coin, on the demand of holders thereof, on and after the full payment or funding of the national debt has been provided for, and the balance of foreign trade has been turned, permanently, in favor of the United States.

And add, as an addition to the report of the Committee, the following:

WHEREAS, Our present system of national banking has proved a safe one in securing the holder of circulating notes against loss, it is especially desirable that its benefits be extended, by an amendment to make the system free, and its privileges open to any association required by the business and manufacturing interests of the country, that it may minister to the domestic productive industries; therefore,

Resolved, That in our view it is not only consistent with policy, but conservative of the general welfare, to remove all restrictions that now limit the issue of National Bank currency as a special privilege, and give the right to all banking companies that furnish the required security, but not to impair the integrity or positive safety of the circulating notes in any degree.

Resolved, That we think the heavy national tax to which the National Banks are subjected might be reduced with general benefit to the whole community.

Resolved, That if in these changes of the National Banking laws the banks are required to hold and keep the gold interest accruing from the United States bonds deposited with the Government for the security of their circulating notes, it will form a basis for the resumption of specie payment in the future when the interests of the nation may require it.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend Congress to enact a law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the greenback currency at the rate of $2,000,000 per month, commencing on July, 1874.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend Congress to prohibit by law the payment, or reception, of interest on current deposits, by the National Banks.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend Congress to so amend the National Banking law that the banks shall be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds, as a part of their reserve, until their reserves in coin shall be equal, at least, to 30 per cent of their circulation.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend Congress to amend the National Banking law, and compel the banks to gradually double their capital or reduce their circulation until it shall not exceed 50 per cent of their capital.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend Congress to enact a free banking law containing the above provisions.

Resolved, That the payment of interest on deposits by the National Banks, should, in the opinion of the Board, be prohibited by law.

WHEREAS, The amount of currency and the number of banks required in a country can never be properly determined by a legislative assembly, but only by the people collectively, in the daily experience of their wants; and

WHEREAS, The inelasticity of our currency, arising from the attempt to fix its volume by legal enactment, has repeatedly impaired the general prosperity by embarrassing, at certain seasons, the movement of our crops; and

WHEREAS, A recourse to the Government for extra legal aid, in such emergencies, tends to an arbitrary use of power, and is hostile to the spirit of our institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That currency furnished by the United States Government, upon pledge of its own bonds, with privilege to the receiver to return the currency and regain the bonds, at his option, would supply the requisite elasticity to our monetary system.

Resolved, That the passage by Congress of a free banking law would remand to the people, to whom it justly belongs, the decision as to the number of banks needed for the transaction of their business.

Amend by adding the following propositions, to be numbered Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, respectively:

That on and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, 10 per cent of the duties on imports may be paid in the Treasury notes of the United States. After the 1st day of January, 1875, 20 per cent. After the 1st day of July, 1875, 30 per cent. After the 1st day of January, 1876, 40 per cent. After the 1st day of July, 1876, 50 per cent.

Provided, however, that such Treasury notes shall not be received to an extent to embarrass the National Treasury in providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the public debt.

For an amendment to the National Banking law, providing that, whenever the Treasury notes are restored to the specie standard, National Banks may be established by any and all persons complying with such rules and regulations as may be provided by law.

For an amendment to the National Banking law requiring all National Banks to redeem their notes in the City of New York.

Sec. 4, after the words "per annum," on the eleventh line, add, "and for the redemption of such certificates, the Government shall provide and keep in reserve an amount of currency equivalent at all times, to the amount of such outstanding certificates, without diminishing the present volume of currency for that purpose."

Substitute for third proposition: "That after the first Monday in July, A. D. 1877, the said Treasury notes of the United States shall cease to be legal-tender for the payment of any debts, public or private, except dues to the United States."

Also, amend the fourth section by adding at the end, "and their issue shall cease the first Monday of July, 1877."

WHEREAS, The legal-tender notes constitute the most sacred obligations of the Government; and

WHEREAS, Said legal-tender notes remain a forced loan notwithstanding the act of Congress, passed by the House, March 12, and the Senate March 18, 1869, wherein it was specifically declared that it is the duty of the Government to redeem the legal-tender notes at the *earliest* possible moment; and

WHEREAS, Up to the present time no specific plan has been adopted whereby such consummation is expected to be reached; therefore,

Resolved, That the national honor and good faith alike require that the Government should not avail itself of the right to pay off the 5-20 bonds, until after proper provision for the redemption of outstanding legal-tender notes shall have been made.

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1874, the legal-tender notes of the United States shall be receivable for duties on imports in the following sums and proportions: For the said month of July, 1 per cent, and for every month thereafter an increase of 5 per cent until by such increments the whole amount of duties on imports may be thus payable.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade deem it a duty incumbent upon them to ask Congress to direct the redemption of legal-tender notes, at the option of the holder, by issuing in their stead bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths (3 65-100) per cent per annum; said bonds being made payable on demand, principal and interest in the said legal-tender notes.

II.—RESTORATION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

Resolved, That the true interests of the country demand a return to specie-payment at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That any further inflation of an irredeemable paper currency would postpone the period [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE.

...ramme of Recommendations and Resolutions

...d at the Meeting of the ...l of Trade, to Be Held on Tuesday, the 13th ...1874, and Following

...rd of Trade, which met at ...latter part of October last, ...n Baltimore on the 13th of ...following is the programme ...eeting:

...OF THE CURRENCY.

...t annual meeting, reported by ...whom the subject was referred. ...ational Board of Trade recom... ...rovide by law for the restora... ...ard to the circulating currency ...nd for regulating the issue and ...n the following basis:

...mption of the Treasury notes of ...monly called greenbacks) at the ...f New York, in gold coin, on the ...reof, on and after the first Mon...

...es so redeemed may be reissued ...nts by the United States, other ...e payment of specie is specially ...s, and the notes so redeemed ...the gold or silver coin of the ...quested by any one desirous of...

...Treasury notes of the United ...be a legal-tender for the pay... ...lic and private, as the same now...

...purpose of regulating the curren... ...Treasury notes, and providing ...ntraction, at seasons when such ...are called for by the business of ...tary of the Treasury be author... ...ge for such Treasury notes, reg... ...ficate, in sums not less than $500, ...; which certificates shall bear ...cent per annum. The certifi... ...t exceed $50,000,000 in the whole, ...all be redeemable at the will of ...Treasury notes of the United ...ations now in use; and upon ...interest then accrued on such ...yable and paid, and the certifi... ...ll be canceled and destroyed; ...y, from time to time, be issued ...amount of, the certificates re... ...hall be demanded by the holders ...sury notes. And the certificates ...used for or computed in the re... ...y law to be held by the National ...of their circulation and de...

...*mendments Submitted.*

...words "continue" and "to be," ...n of the Committee, the follow... ...Monday in July, 1877." And add, ...the first Monday in July, 1877, ...an as the only legal-tender for ...ts, public and private."

...f the Committee so that the first ...s follows:

...National Board of Trade recom... ...provide, by a wise financial pol... ...of the specie standard to the ...f the United States, and for reg... ...of such currency on the fol...

...mption of the Treasury notes of ...monly called greenbacks) at any ...States in gold coin, on the de... ...reof, on and after the full pay... ...national debt has been provid... ...ce of foreign trade has been ...in favor of the United States. ...ion to the report of the Com...

...nt system of national banking ...n securing the holder of circu... ...s, it is especially desirable that ...nded, by an amendment to make ...privileges open to any exten... ...business and manufacturing in... ...that it may minister to the do... ...ustries; therefore,

...r view it is not only consistent ...rvative of the general welfare, to ...that now limit the issue of ...y as a special privilege, and give ...king companies that furnish the ...not to impair the integrity of ...circulating notes in any degree, ...hink the heavy national tax to ...s are subjected might be re... ...nefit to the whole community. ...these changes of the National ...s are required to hold and keep ...ruing from the United States ...the Government for the security ...tes, it will form a basis for the ...payment in the future when the ...may require it.

...National Board of Trade recom... ...t a law directing the Secretary ...tract the greenback currency at ...er month, commencing on July, ...

...National Board of Trade recom... ...hibit by law the payment, or re... ...n current deposits, by the Na...

...National Board of Trade recom... ...mend the National Banking law ...e compelled to hold the coin they ...n their bonds, as a part of their ...serves in coin shall be equal, at ...their circulation.

...National Board of Trade recom... ...nd the National Banking law, and ...gradually double their capital or ...n until it shall not exceed 50 per...

...National Board of Trade recom... ...t a free banking law containing...

...payment of interest on deposits, ...s, should, in the opinion of this ...by law.

...unt of currency and the number ...country can never be properly ...lative assembly, but only by the ...the daily experience of their...

...asticity of our currency, arising ...its volume by legal enactment, ...d the general prosperity by em... ...seasons, the movement of our...

...e to the Government for extra ...ergencies, tends to an arbitrary ...ostile to the spirit of our institu...

...rency furnished by the United ...pon pledge of its own bonds, with ...ver to return the currency and ...at his option, would supply the ...ous monetary system. ...passage by Congress of a free ...remand to the people, to whom ...decision as to the number of ...transaction of their business.

...he following proposition, to be ...fth, and Sixth, respectively: ...the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, ...ties on imports may be paid in ...f the United States. After the 1st ...1875, 20 per cent. After the 1st ...per cent. After the 1st day of ...r cent. After the 1st day of...

...that such Treasury notes shall ...extent to embarrass the National ...g for the payment in coin of the ...debt.

...t to the National Banking law, ...ever the Treasury notes are re... ...andard, National Banks may be ...an all persons complying with ...ations as may be provided by law, ...to the National Banking law re... ...anks to redeem their notes in...

..."per annum," on the eleventh ...e redemption of such certificates, ...provide and keep in reserve an ...equivalent, at all times, to the ...utstanding certificates, without ...nt volume of currency for that...

...d proposition: "That after the ...A. D. 1877, the said Treasury ...tes shall cease to be legal-tender ...y debts, public or private, except...

...urth section by adding at the end, ...ll cease the first Monday of July,...

...al-tender notes constitute the ...ns of the Government; and ...al-tender notes remain a forced ...the act of Congress, passed by ...and the Senate March 18, 1869, ...ally declared that it is the duty ...redeem the legal-tender notes at ...oment; and ...e present time no specific plan ...ereby such consummation is ex... ...therefore, ...national honor and good faith ...Government should not avail ...to pay off the 5-20 bonds, until ...for the redemption of outstand... ...shall have been made. ...and after the 1st day of July, ...notes of the United States shall ...ies on imports in the following ...s: For the said month of July, 5 ...y month thereafter an increment ...by such increments the whole ...imports may be thus payable. ...National Board of Trade fur... ...upon them to ask Con... ...e redemption of legal-tender ...of the holder, by inter... ...nds bearing interest at the rate of ...hundredths (3 65-100) per cent per ...being made payable on demand, ...t in the said legal-tender notes.

...ATION OF SPECIE-PAYMENT. ...true interests of the country de... ...cie-payment at the earliest pos... ...further inflation of our irredeem... ...hould postpone the period when...

return to specie-payment may be accomplished, and is, therefore, in the opinion of this Board, inexpedient.

III.—NATIONAL BANKING.

A policy for the General Government in regard to National Banking.

IV.—NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Recommendations to the General Government, on the subject of the National Banking law, with a view to such amendments as will lead to an equalization of its benefits, and to the correction of such defects in its workings as experience may have suggested.

V.—TRANSPORTATION.

Measures for increasing and cheapening the facilities for transportation between the interior and the seaboard. (Continued on the programme from annual meeting.)

VI.—RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Resolved, That Congress is hereby requested to pass such laws as shall prevent any change in rates without sufficient previous notice, and as shall simplify the means by which redress can be obtained by the weakest individual against the strongest corporation.

VII.—RAILROAD-TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN IN BULK.

Resolved, That railroads engaged in the transportation of grain in bulk should be compelled by law to deliver the same quantity that they receive.

VIII.—BUREAU OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEREAS, Internal improvements are now made without system, spasmodically, and in great waste of the public money; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized to establish a Bureau of Internal Improvement, analogous to the Coast Survey, to make preliminary surveys, and suggest a comprehensive and thorough system of improvement.

IX.—CONSTRUCTION OF REVENUE LAWS.

That the National Board of Trade be requested to consider whether any changes can be recommended in existing laws which will tend to render them less open to doubt or misconstruction, and to place the Government and the merchants more in equitable relations with one another.

X.—CAPITATION TAXES ON IMMIGRANTS.

Resolved, That the Board reaffirms its conviction that all capitation taxes collected from or upon immigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of law, are unjust and odious, and ought to be abolished.

XI.—LAKE COASTING TRADE.

WHEREAS, A recent amendment of the laws regulating the coasting trade was passed by Congress without the knowledge of the people of the localities especially interested in those laws, and

WHEREAS, Said laws thus amended in the interest of certain steamboat and towboat owners permit vessels having a clearance from one port to any other port within the United States to take on board and discharge cargo, in part or in whole, at any intermediate port or ports, without reporting such lading or unlading of cargo to the customs officers of such intermediate ports, and

WHEREAS, Such laws, as now in force and construed by the Secretary of the Treasury, render the official records of our great lake commerce practically worthless, and in other respects operate as an unjust discrimination against certain localities, and injuriously to the interests of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade, through its Executive Council, respectfully memorialize Congress to amend the laws regulating the coasting trade of the lakes, so as to require masters of vessels, in all cases, to report their arrival at or departure from any ports within the United States where there are customhouses, and to file with the proper officers manifests of cargoes taken on board or discharged at such ports.

XII.—STATE INTERFERENCE IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

WHEREAS, The judicious expenditure of public moneys is of the first importance in assuring the prosperity of American cities, by confining taxation within the limits indicated by actual public necessities; and

WHEREAS, The claim is now made that local municipal interests are at the mercy of State Legislatures, composed of men having no commensurate interest to warrant their unqualified exercise of such large powers; and

WHEREAS, The exercise of such powers in affairs strictly municipal leads to conflict between municipal and State Legislatures, and provokes other undesirable results, and

WHEREAS, The courts in the different States have not uniformly agreed concerning the supposed rights of State Legislatures to exercise such powers; therefore,

Resolved, That the cities of these United States are profoundly concerned in the exact ascertaining of the rights and duties of municipalities in relation to State authority.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the interests of the public will be best served by the least possible interference of State Legislatures with municipal improvements, street regulations, and other matters purely local in character.

XIII.—REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

WHEREAS, The mercantile interests of this country are greatly embarrassed, in dealing with parties doing business under a firm name, in ascertaining who are personally interested and responsible for the obligations incurred by firms; and inasmuch as past experience, in many instances, has shown that firms have in reality been composed of entirely different persons from those to whom credit was supposed to have been extended; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully petitions the Legislatures of the several States for the enactment, by each, of a law providing that all persons doing or carrying on any kind of business under a firm name within their respective limits, shall be required to register with the County Clerk, or with some other designated officer in the county wherein such firm has its principal business, the name of such firm, and of each individual member thereof, or interested therein; and that suitable penalties be prescribed to insure the observance of such laws.

Resolved, That the Executive Council be requested to cause a memorial, in accordance with the above resolution, to be communicated to the several State Legislatures, at an early day during their next session.

XIV.—UNIFORMITY OF MANUFACTURING LAWS.

WHEREAS, It is eminently desirable that all proper means should be used to attract capital into every branch of trade and manufactures; therefore,

Resolved, That the enactment of general and uniform manufacturing laws in the different States of our Union would lend efficient help in this direction.

Resolved, That an essential feature of such manufacturing laws should be the limitation of liability of stockholders to the amount of capital invested under their provisions.

XV.—MISSISSIPPI-RIVER LEVEES.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade regards the question of improving the levees on the Mississippi River as one of vital importance to the whole country. That the attention of Congress is earnestly requested to the assistance of this great measure, by the enactment of such laws as may be necessary, to the intent that whenever the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, or any one of them, shall provide by law for leveeing the banks of the Mississippi River within their respective limits, and for the issue of bonds in the sum of $1,000 each, payable within thirty years from the date thereof, with interest coupons at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are to be used for the sole purpose of defraying the expenses of such leveeing; and shall also, in such laws, provide for an annual tax to an amount sufficient to pay the annual interest on all bonds so issued, and to create an annual sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal at maturity; then the United States shall guarantee the bonds so issued to an amount not exceeding, for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, $10,000,000 each, and for the State of Arkansas $5,000,000; provided, that the delivery to the respective States of the bonds so guaranteed should only be made as the work progresses, under the general supervision of engineers appointed by the United States.

XVI.—REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Government and people of the United States to inaugurate and execute such a policy toward the Indian tribes occupying the National Territories as will most rapidly bring them under the dominion and usages of our laws and civilization; and

WHEREAS, Experience has shown that the Indian tribes may be assimilated to the prevailing civilization of the country, and be gradually brought to a recognition of the highest social and civil relations of life; and

WHEREAS, By the exclusive occupancy of the Indian Territory, under tribal laws, the hand of industry and the arts of civilized life have been excluded from a large area in the midst of the continent,—an area rich in agricultural and mineral resources, with highly favorable climatic advantages, and whose exhaustless treasures need to be developed to supply the surrounding and incoming white population now pressing into the Southwest, and thus contribute to the prosperity of the whole country; and

WHEREAS, The enlightened and cultured among the tribes have indicated their unequivocal desire for the presence of our civilization in their midst, as a powerful ally in their struggle for a higher social and civil life; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his late annual message, did invoke such legislation by Congress as will contribute to these high purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be and is hereby respectfully memorialized to establish, without delay, a Territorial Government over the country known as the Indian Territory, bringing the people thereof under the laws and jurisdiction of the United States on such an equitable basis as will secure—1st, A homestead to the head of each Indian family, the title to which shall not be alienated for a designated term of years. 2d, The sale of the remaining lands on such terms as will induce the rapid settlement and development of the Territory; the proceeds of said sales to be held or invested by the Government as a fund, the interest on which shall be distributed annually and equitably among the several tribes. 3d, The establishment of public schools, to the end that the Indian may learn the arts and occupations of civilized life.

XVII.—POSTAL RATES.

A reduction of, and uniformity in, postal rates.

XVIII.—POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Favoring the establishment of the postal telegraph.

XIX.—UNIFORMITY IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Favoring a uniform system of weights and measures.

XX.—DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.

WHEREAS, The ports of the United States are at a disadvantage with those of Europe, in their communications with many ports of the world beyond the Isthmus, and an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien will bring the Atlantic ports of the United States into closer connection with those of the Pacific Ocean than are those of Europe, even with the Suez Canal; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade hereby recognize the great commercial and national importance of the Darien Canal, as surveyed and projected by Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, and commend this great enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the United States.

XXI.—AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Amend Article VI., Sec. 1, so that it shall read: SECTION 1. A meeting of the National Board of Trade shall be held on the first Tuesday in December of each year, at such place as shall have been determined upon at a previous meeting, on the majority vote of all the constituent bodies represented.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

Western Union Telegraph Dividend—Failures of Prominent Firms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—It is rumored to-day that at the executive meeting on Tuesday evening of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, it had been decided to divide all the net earnings among the stockholders in future, instead of using them in constructing new lines. President Orton says that this action has not yet been taken, but thinks it probable that it may be.

A DISASTROUS CRASH

among that class of jobbers who buy goods on four months' time now seems imminent. Their bills for goods bought early in the season of the fall trade are now falling due, and it is feared that many failures are inevitable. Several firms have already suspended, and many others are known to be in weak condition.

Several houses have suspended within the last few weeks, but both debtors and creditors have united to keep matters as quiet as possible, lest the feeling of distrust which their publicity would engender might injure not only their own interests but those of the whole trade.

EDSON, BRADLEY & CO.,

dealers in woolen goods, at 495 Broadway, failed Dec. 10, their liabilities amounting to about $450,000. The creditors have met, and the firm has proposed a settlement at 65 or 70 per cent on the entire indebtedness, but the proposition has not yet been acted on.

THE PAPER OF OBERHOLSEN & KEEFE,

dry goods merchants, No. 359 Broadway, went to protest to-day in the Park National Bank. They began business with a special capital of $150,000, to which general partners added $50,000 more, and have done a business estimated at $3,000,000. The failure is doubtless due to shrinkage in values and to the stringency in the money market, which has made it impracticable for them to meet their obligations now falling due. Their total indebtedness is about $600,000, which is divided among about 150 creditors, chiefly commission houses and importers. Late last week they decided that they must close business, and called together their largest creditors and made to them a full statement of their affairs, promising to be governed by their advice. They have held several meetings, but no general meeting of creditors has been called. No estimate of the assets of the insolvent firm has been made public.

WESTHALL, WHITEMORE & CO.,

dealers in woolen goods, failed two weeks ago, but it has been carefully concealed. The firm is an old Boston one, which came to New York after the great fire there. No particulars as to their condition.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Apparently well-founded rumors are in circulation that another large dry goods house has failed, but sufficient facts have not been obtained to warrant the publication of the name.

Miners Discharged in LaSalle, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—Ninety of the miners employed by the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company in this city were discharged yesterday because of a falling-off in the demand for coal. Thereupon the remainder, about 400, refused to go to work without their associates could be reinstated; but a sober second thought prevailed, and the 400 returned to their work to-day.

Carpet-Weavers' Strike in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—The carpet-weavers, who are on strike, held a mass-meeting to-day in Friendship Hall, at which resolutions were adopted against the contract system.

CRIME.

Col. Tyrell, of Covington, in a Dying Condition—The Assassin in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Col. W. G. Tyrell, the *Commercial's* Covington reporter, who was stabbed in that city yesterday by a son of Squire Francis, has suffered intensely during the last twenty-four hours. He has vomited blood, and nothing will remain on his stomach, not even morphine, which is therefore administered to him by the hypodermic process. The physicians say that Col. Tyrell may linger, but that his wound is mortal, and he is not likely to live more than two or three days. He is conscious of his condition, but is composed and converses intelligently. His son, Midshipman Tyrell, is at his bedside. The prisoner Francis refuses to converse with reporters who have called on him in jail. His father accuses Tyrell of persecuting him in print, but his assertions are groundless.

Notorious New York Criminal Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—John T. Irving, the man who a month since attracted much public attention by asserting that he was intimate with the particulars of the mysterious Nathan murder, about which positively nothing has yet been learned, was transferred to-day from the Tombs to the Sing Sing State Prison, having been convicted of burglary committed over a year ago, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. When this sentence expires, another for an attempt at burglary in 1870, of two years and six months will begin. Six other convicts were taken to prison at the same time, among them John McDermott, the wife murderer, sentenced to imprisonment for life; Michael C. Broderick, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree in killing his son, four years and six months, and Michael McNamee, convicted of robbery, for ten years.

Arrested for Horse-Stealing in Cairo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Samuel R. McClellan was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Irvin, on the suspicion that he had a stolen horse in his possession. But a few minutes after his arrest, Chief of Police McHale received a telegram from Columbus, Ky., asking that a sharp lookout be kept for such a man and such a horse. McClellan was held, and the Columbus men arrived to-day, identified the horse and took him and the prisoner back to Kentucky.

Desertion by a Husband of His Wife and Family.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 17.—J. C. Vaupel, of Elkader, ex-Treasurer of Clayton County, a few days since departed for parts unknown, leaving behind him a wife and eight children. He was an old settler, and much respected. On Tuesday, his wife received a letter from him stating that he would never return. Mental depression is given as the cause.

The Governor Will Not Give Rafferty a Respite.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—An application was to-day made to the Governor for a respite, in the case of Rafferty, on the ground that an application has been made for a supersedeas, which the Judges refuse to hear except in open court. The Governor refused to grant the application.

Rioters Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Kenosha Branch Railroad case is decided. One rioter is discharged, four are fined $50 apiece and bound over to the Circuit Court on the charge of riot. Property in the vicinity of the scene of the disorder has diminished to one-third of its former value. All is now peaceful, and the Kenosha train arrived yesterday for the first time in a month without molestation.

The Triple Murder near Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 17.—From papers found at the house of the negro Midlock, arrested on the charge of murdering the family referred to in last night's dispatches, there remains no doubt that the negro committed the deed. The boxes and clothing, everything in fact, belonging to the family were found at the negro's house. On the boxes were marks of blood, as well as on other articles. A paper found shows that the name of the murdered man was George W. Kitchison or Richardson, or J. J. Richison, and that he came from near Rolla, Mo. One of the papers showed that he lived in Gasconade County, Mo. One box was marked G. W. R., Cuba, Mo. Another, Owensville, Mo. Only the man, his wife, and child have been found. It is thought there was another child, not yet found. The Sheriff at Rolla has been telegraphed to find out if such a family recently resided in that county. An album of pictures was found, most of them being taken by J. N. Fullerton, Rolla, Mo. One is a picture of a young lady, on the back of which is the name of Lucy Flinniken. Another is a picture of a young man named William L. Byles.

An Abstracting Senator Unseated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.—The Senate last night unseated Hatch, Republican Senator, because while Postmaster he charged his clerk with abstracting money from mails, and had him imprisoned, but subsequently, when pressed closely by investigation, confessed that he himself was the guilty party.

To Be Hanged.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Charles Eggles, who was convicted of the murder of Ettie Conklin, in May last, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 6th of February.

A FERRY FOR EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 17.—The steamer Quinby steamed up this afternoon, and made a trip down the river. On and after to-morrow this boat will run as a ferry between this city and Carrollton and Zilwaukee, until the river freezes up. The river at this time is entirely free of ice, and there are no greater obstructions to navigation than during midsummer, an event most extraordinary at this season of the year.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—Judge Madill, in the Circuit Court to-day, approved the agreement recently entered into by the St. Louis Mutual and Mound City Life Insurance Companies for the reinsurance of policies of the former in the latter Company, and there will be no further opposition to the consummation of the contract.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Surrender of the Vessel to the United States on Tuesday.

Account of the Transfer Ceremony at Bahia Honda.

The Prisoners Supposed to Have Been Transferred the Same Day.

The Virginius Found to Be in a Very Good Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Government to-day received official information of the surrender of the Virginius by the Spanish authorities at Bahia Honda, on the Island of Cuba, to its representatives, in accordance with the agreement embraced in the Polo-Fish protocol. The information was first telegraphed from Havana by Capt.-Gen. Jouvellar to Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister to this Government, and by the latter transmitted to Secretary Fish. At the same time the following dispatch was sent from Secretary Robeson:

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 17, 1873.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

The Virginius was promptly put into your possession yesterday at the appointed time. The orders of the department will be carried out with all dispatch. Further information will be telegraphed to-morrow.

(Signed) SCOTT, Rear Admiral.

THE SURVIVING PRISONERS DELIVERED.

Further information received yesterday from Capt.-Gen. Jouvellar gives the assurance that the surviving members of the Virginius' crew were delivered on Tuesday to the representatives of the United States in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Captain-General Jouvellar received no definite or authoritative news regarding this point, but from his knowledge of the preparations which had been made for the purpose of effecting it, and of the readiness of the Santiago authorities to execute these preparations, he was warranted in giving the assurance that the delivery had been effected. It is not impossible, however, that the vessel detailed by our Navy Department to receive the prisoners did not reach Santiago in time to perform her part in the agreement, but whether she did or not, the delivery may be accepted as a foregone conclusion.

STRENGTH OF THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch received by the Government yesterday from Minister Sickles at Madrid, announces the conciliation of conflicting interests in the Spanish Cortes, and the firm establishment of the Castelar Government. The conciliation has been effected through compromises between the diverse elements of the Republican members of the Cortes. The immediate result of these compromises will be the establishment of a strong Federal Government based upon true Republican principles. No particulars are given beyond this bare statement, but it is believed that a more definite announcement of the plans involved will be received in a few days. This information is accepted by the Government with sincere gratification, as it shows that the result of the negotiations regarding the Virginius affair has been to strengthen rather than to weaken the cause of republicanism in Spain.

PLACE OF THE SURRENDER.

It may be explained in this connection that our Government has from the outset insisted that the surrender of the Virginius should be made in Cuban waters. The principle involved in this point is apparent to all. The idea of her surrender in the harbor of Havana was abandoned, for the satisfactory reasons that such a proceeding would have endangered the safety of American citizens temporarily residents in that city. The excitement which would have been provoked among the Volunteers and the mob of the streets was obviated by the arrangement that the surrender should be made at Bahia Honda, and at the same time the desire that it should be made in Cuban waters was gratified.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

between the two Governments will not be ready for submission to Congress till after the holidays. The greater portion of the dispatches received have been in cypher, correct translations of which had been somewhat impeded by the bad condition of the cable. As soon as the regularly written dispatches are received mail, the entire correspondence will be arranged and sent to Congress without waiting for a resolution from either House regarding it. It will show plainly that the Government has consistently and persistently insisted that the Virginius was prima facie an American vessel, although the Spanish Government attempted at the beginning to proffer proof of her illegitimate character as an offset to our demands for reparation. We declared that we could not proceed with negotiations except upon the assumption that we had a prima facie cease. Spain having conceded this assumption, the negotiations proceeded, and the result attained. It must be admitted, that while the negotiation has not endangered the existence of the Castelar Government, it has obtained for the United States one of the greatest diplomatic victories in our history.

THE NEXT STEP

after the prisoners shall have been received at an American port, will be the effort of the Spanish Government to overthrow our assumption of a prima facie cause of complaint. This must be done to the satisfaction of the United States, as we are our own judges in the matter, and have in our possession positive proof that the Virginius had not violated our own Registry laws or the requirements of treaty obligations. It is possible that the next step will record another and still more satisfactory victory.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The correspondent of the *Tribune*, who was present at the surrender of the Virginius, telegraphs from Key West that the surrender took place at Bahia Honda yesterday morning. The fast steam-yacht Dispatch was selected to receive the Virginius, and Capt. Whiting, of the Worcester, was designated to command her. He was accompanied by Lieut. Adolph Mariax, Mast. George Calhoun, and Assistant Engineer N. H. Landin. The crew consisted of thirty-nine men from the Pawnee. The Dispatch sailed from Key West Sunday, and reached Bahia Honda about noon on Monday.

THE TRANSFER.

The correspondent says:

As soon as the Dispatch was sighted from the shore, the Spanish flag, bearing the crown, notwithstanding the Republican edict abolishing that monarchical emblem, was flung to the breeze. We discovered a black sidewheel steamship with two smokestacks lying about a mile beyond the fort, and in perfectly smooth water. No other craft except two or three coasting schooners were then visible, and it was not until we were about to come to anchor that we discovered a Spanish sloop-of-war lying close under the shore, about two miles and a half away. The Dispatch proceeded slowly and steadily along, and anchored about 400 yards from the Virginius. Almost immediately afterward a boat from the Spanish frigate came alongside the Virginius, and at a quarter of 2 o'clock

THE STARS AND STRIPES

were raised by the Spanish hands, and again floated over the vessel which carried Ryan, Verona, Fry, and their unfortunate comrades to their death. The boat was then pulled away, and at the same moment we saw, by the aid of glasses, another boat let down from the Spanish vessel, which proved to be the Captain's gig. It brought to the Dispatch a handsome young Spanish naval officer in full uniform. He was courteously met at the gangway by Capt. Rodgers. He introduced himself as Senor De la Camara, commanding the sloop-of-war Favorita. He was invited into the cabin, but, on being informed by Capt. Rodgers that Capt. Whiting was to receive the surrender, he stepped briskly toward the latter, and the Spaniard and American lifted caps in courteous salute. Commander De la Camara remarked that he had received a copy of the protocol requiring the surrender of the Virginius, and was prepared to execute it either on that or the following day. Capt. Whiting replied that he was instructed to receive the vessel on Tuesday, but the hour would be left to the convenience of the Spanish commander. It was then agreed that

THE CEREMONY SHOULD TAKE PLACE

at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Salutes were again exchanged, and Senor De la Camara left the ship, the interview not having consumed more than five minutes. In the afternoon Capt. Whitney and Lieut. Mariax returned the call, and were received with the proper courtesies.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

punctually, as the bells on the Dispatch struck for 9 o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag flew to the flag-staff of the Virginius, and at the same moment a boat containing Capt. Whiting and Lieut. Mariax put away from the Dispatch. As they ascended the accommodation-ladder of the Virginius, the single man on deck, who proved to be Senor De la Camara, advanced and made a salute. The officers then read their respective instructions, and Capt. De la Camara remarked that in obedience to the requirement of his Government he had the honor to

TURN OVER THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS

to the American authorities. Capt. Whiting accepted, and ascertaining that a receipt would be accepted, gave one. A word or two more were civilly spoken, and the Spaniard stepped over the side, signaled to his oarsmen, and in ten minutes was again upon the deck of his own vessel, having discharged with becoming dignity the unpleasant duty imposed upon him by his Government.

THE VIRGINIUS

was in the most filthy condition. She was leaking considerably, and the Spanish Captain stated that he had kept the pumps going continually since her arrival in order to keep the water down. Barring the filth, the condition of the vessel was much better than expected.

THE VIRGINIUS SAILS.

The Virginius steamed about 200 yards, all going well, when the engines suddenly refused to do duty, and it became necessary for the Dispatch to take her in tow. The two vessels went out of the harbor briskly, the Spanish flag being displayed by the fort as they passed. In an hour we were at sea. The Virginius was soon again under steam. The Dispatch ceased to tow her, and the two vessels steamed together toward Tortugas.

AT TORTUGAS.

When the steamer reached Tortugas they found the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee and a coal schooner awaiting their arrival. Provisions will be transferred from the Ossipee to the Virginius, and whatever coal may be needed will be supplied by the schooner. When supplied with provisions and coal, the Virginius will probably be

SENT TO A NORTHERN PORT.

Washington and Norfolk are mentioned among prize officers, much to the disappointment of some of the officers. The Federal Courts are now anxiously looking out for her arrival. She will not enter the harbor of Key West at all, express orders to that effect having been received from Washington. Beside the officers and crews of the Dispatch and La Favorita, and members of the prize-crews, the correspondent of the *Tribune* was the only witness of the surrender. Not a single person appeared on the Bay, and not an inhabitant of the Town of Bahia Honda or surrounding country felt sufficient interest in the proceedings to walk or sail to the scene of such an important historic event.

THE CINCINNATI POST-OFFICE.

How the President Accepted a Dilemma—The New Postmaster Pleases Nobody.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The Postmastership of this city has been a sweet bone of contention for some time past, and is not likely to be settled in peace and satisfaction by the nomination of Henry Kessler, an old politician of fifteen or twenty years' standing. It appears that the President had before him the names of W. Carey, Assistant Postmaster, J. S. Lippincott, S. S. Davis, Gustav Wahle, James Sands, Henry Mack, L. C. Weir, and Daniel Webber Assistant United States Treasurer W. E. Davis was for Henry Mack, who will be remembered as engaged in cotton speculation down the Mississippi River with the late Jesse R. Grant during the war. Ex-Congressman Ben Eggleston was for Jim Sands, and Bob Harlan, the colored mail agent at large, was for Gustav Wahle. Here was a dilemma for the President with three horns to it, and it was only heightened by the fact that the Assistant Treasurer and Ben Eggleston are stockholders in the Cincinnati *Times*, which placed them in the predicament of a house divided against itself. The President, therefore, resolved to choose a fresh man—one entirely free from political entanglements—and sent in the name of Henry Kessler. It is almost needless to say that the appointment is disgusting to the business part of the community, and, so far from being free from political entanglements and influences, it is simply like rubbing grease on a fat hog. The President had declared in favor of Henry Mack, but Henry refused to take it except he could be assured of freedom from the dictation and manipulations of the local politicians. Now the latter claim that they beat him by reviving the cotton scandal; and so the matter stands at the present.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bill Mann's Libel Suit Against the Philadelphia "Age" Discontinued.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—At the Nisi Prius Court this morning, Judge Gordon presiding, the libel suit of William B. Mann vs. Messrs. Robb & Biddle, of the *Age*, was called for a hearing. George W. Biddle, counsel for defendants, rose and said: "May it please your Honor, as one of the counsel of defendants I am glad to be able to say that on an investigation of the charges contained in the declaration now filed in this cause, Mr. Robb, the surviving defendant, has become entirely satisfied that they cannot be established; and he has so publicly expressed himself, with a regret that injustice has been done to Col. Mann. The plaintiff, Col. Mann, who has always stated that he did not seek pecuniary damages, but merely a vindication of his character from these charges, has expressed himself entirely satisfied with this retraction, and has directed the present suit to be discontinued."

The Iowa Stock Law Declared Constitutional.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision on the Wright Stock law, holding the law to be constitutional, as follows, in brief: Chapter 6 of the Forty-fourth act of the Twelfth General Assembly provides that stock taken in the act of doing damage between sunset and sunrise may be detained by the person whose property is injured, whether the fences surrounding such property are lawful or otherwise. The last section of the chapter provides that the law shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the counties named, and shall not be in force in any county unless a majority of the votes be cast in favor of its adoption. It is held, in the case of Santo vs. The State of Iowa, Volume 25 of Iowa Reports, page 165, and in other cases, that the last section of the chapter is unconstitutional, and that the provisions of the act are in force in the State, without regard to the vote contemplated by the last section.

How the Supreme Railroad Tax Decision Is Received in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 17.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the rights of counties of this State to tax the Union Pacific Railroad gives general satisfaction. It will enable counties to collect a large amount of money due on taxes.

Decision as to the Right of an Election Board to Amend Its Returns.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 17.—An interesting suit has just been decided by Judge Cate in the Waupaca County Circuit Court. In the spring election of 1872, the Town Board of Canvassers of Weyanwega declared that M. C. Goldthwaite was elected Chairman of Supervisors, and Charles G. Tousley, Clerk; and adjourned until the next day before sealing the returns. The next morning, the Clerk discovered an error of twenty votes, which elected the opposition candidates, and accordingly they awarded a certificate to A. V. Balch and Charles Vierke. Tousley brought action for ejectment and damages. Judge Cate decided that the first decision of the Board was final, and, notwithstanding the error in the count, Goldthwaite and Tousley were duly elected. He took the ground that the Board had to do its work on the night of the election, and had no authority to make a supplemental examination. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

THE INDIANS.

A Band of Thieving Red-Skins Signally Punished.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 15.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Lieut. Hudson, Fourth Cavalry, sent from Fort Clark with forty men to intercept a band of Indians raiding on the lower Neuces, found the camp where they left the animals going down, and captured thirty horses and mules. On the 10th instant he struck the band on their return, killed nine (bodies found), and wounded a great many more, and captured eighty-one animals. His own casualties were one man wounded, three horses killed and one wounded. Detailed report not received. This fight was on the west foot of the Neuces.

C. C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen.

The War Department is advised that a party of Kiowas murdered a white man, and that Satanta and Big Bow are camped on the Canadian River, south of the point where the murder was committed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Sailing of Vessels—Attempt to Destroy the War-Steamer Minnesota.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A Key West (Fla.) dispatch says that the Fortune and Ossipee sailed early yesterday, the latter having a schooner in tow laden with coal, probably intended for the Virginius.

Soon after the night workers were relieved by the day men, yesterday, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the discovery was made of two large kegs of powder secreted in the hold of the Minnesota, the finest and nearest-completed war-ship in the repairers' hands. The generally accepted belief in the yard is that the kegs were filled gradually, and, being old, escaped particular notice. The Minnesota's nearest neighbor is the Spanish frigate Arapiles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—An official contradiction is given to the report that two kegs of gunpowder have been found in the hold of the war ship Minnesota.

JOLIET.

Penitentiary Affairs—Proposed Removals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 17.—It is understood that the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are considering the removal of Dr. Mason, Prison Physician, and Capt. Hall, Deputy Warden, and all officers who participated in the bathing of Williams. If such a plan should be agreed upon the other Commissioner, Bane, will object, Mason being an appointee of his, and a brother-in-law as well. The death of Williams, under the circumstances, is exceedingly unfortunate at this time, for otherwise the Institution was never in better condition.

RELIGIOUS.

Revival in Alton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—The revival here conducted by Hammond increases in numbers. Up to the present time, over 100 children and youth, after being examined by Church Committees, have professed faith in Christ. Ministers and others interested in such meetings continue to arrive by almost every train.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—PROBABILITIES—For New England, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and Lower-Lake region, the pressure will diminish, with a slight rise of temperature, and possibly areas of light rain. For the Southern States, clear or fair weather will prevail, except possibly on the coast, where the cloudiness will increase. The prevailing winds in these districts will continue from the south and west. For the Upper Lake region and Northwest, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light to fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds, without decided change of temperature or pressure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breck'nridg	30.16	3	E., light	0	Clear.
Cairo	30.10	48	Calm	0	Clear.
Chicago	30.08	37	N. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.99	27	N. W., brisk.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.10	48	S. W., light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	29.94	45	S. W., fresh.	0	Clear.
Denver	30.08	27	Calm	0	Clear.
Detroit	29.97	38	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	30.06	20	S. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.00	32	N., gentle	0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.06	17	N. W., light	0	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.97	40	W., gentle	0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.07	35	N., fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.09	32	N. W., gentle	0	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.87	38	Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette	30.09	32	N. W., light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.10	42	N. W., light.	0	Clear.
Omaha	30.08	29	Calm	0	Cloud.

FOREIGN.

The German-Spanish Complication—The Spanish Version.

Reported Victory by the Dutch Over the Atchenese.

The Emancipation Question Discussed Among Cuban Slave-Owners.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The China *Press* says: "The German brig Marie Louise was captured on account of her having been found at anchor on the coast of Sooloo, and consequently a very little distance off the land. The brig Gazelle, also German, was likewise captured at the distance of four or five miles from the coast. According to the account of her Captain himself, these two vessels were loaded with arms and other munitions of war. The German Consul was present at the inquiry into the matter. He had received official information of the affair, and heard the declaration of his countrymen before the tribunal which adjudged that the law favoring the capture of the vessel was that established from the earliest days of legislation in Spain, and which is in strict conformity with the tribunals for the same purpose in other countries. The Marie Louise was not only found anchored off the coast of Sooloo, but had, before anchoring, already discharged a portion of her cargo on the coast, thereby violating all the laws of contraband. The Captain of the Marie Louise remained on board. Of the people who made off from the ship were Mr. Field, the Supercargo, and the Second Mate. The above named Captain and the German Consul presented the protest customary in these cases, which, joined with the minutes of the matter, has been forwarded through the local authorities to the Home Government, who will give a final decision according to Spanish law.

ATCHEEN.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 16.—The Dutch troops have had an engagement with the Atcheenese army, and obtained a victory.

PENANG, Dec. 17.—A rumor is current here that the Achenese made a night attack upon the Dutch forces, surprising them. A heavy battle was fought, the result of which is not known.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The slavery question is now seriously discussed among slave-owners. According to telegrams and letters from Spain, the Government is determined to bring the question before the Cortes for action, but desires slave-owners to propose some plan for making the abolition of slavery a certainty without injuring seriously the agricultural prosperity of the island.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Committee on Finance to-day voted to increase the salary of President MacMahon, in order to enable him to give fetes at Paris. This action does not imply the removal of the capital to Paris.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An ordinance is officially promulgated to-day ordering that in future all Bishops upon their installation shall swear to maintain the completest subordination to the State and co-operate in the suppression of all disloyal intrigues.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 18—5 a. m.—The *Times* this morning, editorially, approves Secretary Richardson's additional taxation, and thinks the demand for retrenchment is inopportune in view of the large expenditures necessitated by the Cuban difficulty. The *Times* says that, without a surplus of revenue, the return to specie payments will be indefinitely postponed. If Congress desires to practice economy, it might relinquish the back-salaries. The *Times* does not believe increased taxation will be voted this session.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—A Council of War has been appointed, consisting of Gens. Jose Concha, Caballero de Rodas, Valmaseda, and Portilla, to examine the plan of the campaign submitted by Brig.-Gen. Donato for the complete crushing of the Cuban insurrection.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Papal Nuncio at Paris has been notified that the Archbishops of Paris, Cambray, and Valencia have been elevated to the College of Cardinals.

FIRES.

At Fort Madison, Ia.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Dec. 17.—A fire broke out at 2:30 this morning in the grocery store of B. Rehpohl, and spreading to H. Etzkorn & Co.'s harness shop, destroyed both buildings and their entire contents. Loss not yet ascertained, but believed to be fully covered by insurance in the Ætna, Hartford, New Orleans Association, Continental, New York, and Iowa State, of Keokuk. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire-engine purchased by the city recently saved the rest of the buildings in the block.

At Chelsea, Iowa.

CHELSEA, Iowa, Dec. 17.—This morning about 3 o'clock the drug store belonging to W. D. White was entirely consumed by fire. The loss is $2,200, without insurance.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Dayton Hotel, at Dayton, Nevada, was destroyed by fire last night. L. D. Gould, Thomas Younger, John Norton, H. Nash, and Mr. Clyster were burned to death.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—During a fire early this morning in Van Dyke's Hotel, at Catherine slip, a man named Nolan was burned to death.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 17.—The 4:20 train from Chicago on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, this afternoon, when a mile and a half south of Lemont, ran over two men named Hayberry, who were strolling along on the track. One of them was killed and the other badly injured.

Accident to an Actor.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—John E. Owens was seriously injured during the performance of "Toodles," last night, and is lying very ill at the Continental Hotel here.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Independent Coal Mine, Contra Costa County, last night, John Hayes and James Daley were instantly killed. David Williams is supposed to be fatally injured.

Accidents in Iowa.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 16.—On Saturday last, W. V. Lucas, editor of the Waverly *Independent*, was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured.

At Clear Lake, Ia., Martin Rider was fatally injured by a horse jumping on him, while leading it to water, on Monday last.

LECTURE IN LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Rev. Father Terry, pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Chicago, delivered an eloquent lecture on "Science and Infallibility" before a large audience at Opera Hall, in this city, last evening, under the auspices of the La Salle Total Abstinence Society. The members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, of Peru, marched up from that city in a body, and were escorted to the hall by their La Salle brethren, all wearing the scarfs and carrying the beautiful banner of the order, and numbering about 200.

FOUND DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 17.—A man supposed to be Nathaniel Britton, from Nevada City, Cal., on his way to Greensburg, Ind., was found dead yesterday morning in this city. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes; had on a blue-mixed suit of clothes, brown overcoat. He was of slender form. A telegram being sent to a lady in Greensburg, supposed to be his sister, informing her of the fact, and no reply having been received, Coroner Freeman buried the remains to-day. A small amount of money was found on his person. He had been seen to have a large roll of bills the day before he died. Any information that will lead to the finding of his relatives should be sent to Ed W. Freeman, Kokomo.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 17.—The Northern Wisconsin Poultry Association held its first meeting here to-day, and made final arrangements for the first annual exhibition of the society in this city on Jan. 13, 14, and 15. T. R. Goe, John O'Brien, G. A. Cunningham, J. Blake, and R. W. Sanders were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. It is expected that several hundred exhibitors will be present, as assurances to that effect have been received from nearly all the prominent poultry-growers in Wisconsin.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society adopted a premium list for next fair, revised and very much extended, and increased by $1,500 from that of last year. The Board decided to pay R. F. Johnstone $1,400 for services performed while Secretary; voted thanks to the Smithsonian Institute for valuable foreign agricultural reports; awarded Landseer the first premium of $250 in the stallion race at the last exhibition. The Committee on Location will probably report in favor of East Saginaw as the place for holding the fair of 1874. The Board will probably adjourn to-morrow night.

CANADA.

The Bar of Montreal Demand the Reconstruction of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—At a large meeting of the Montreal Bar, held last night, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"That the administration of justice in the Court of Queen's Bench has been for some time past inefficient, unsatisfactory, and destructive of the confidence which should be reposed in the highest Court of the Province, and that in the interests of justice immediate inquiry by a Royal Commission into such a lamentable state of affairs is imperatively demanded.

"That, in view of the foregoing resolutions, the Bar of this section abstain from pleading before the Queen's Bench during the present term, and that the Chairman of this meeting communicate the foregoing resolutions to the said-honorable Court."

The matter excites much comment throughout the country. A cotton-mill is to be started at Hudson, near here, before long, which will give employment to 900 hands.

THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Rumor That No Further Improvements Will Be Made at Present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 17.—It is rumored here that, in consequence of the determination of Congress to cut down the estimates for Government improvements, operations at the Rock Island Arsenal will be suspended, in part or in whole, for a year or two. Several large public buildings remain to be completed, and the estimates made for next year by Col. Flagler amount to over $700,000.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—It is conceded on all sides that Senatorial matters are in a critical position. There will be balloting in the Joint Convention to-day. Booth needs five votes to secure his election, but eight or ten men are believed to be sound against the railroad monopoly candidate, and in favor of Booth, and it is hoped that they may yet come to his aid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—In the Joint Convention at Sacramento, the first ballot resulted: Booth, 57; Farley, 41; Shafter, 20.

The fact that Booth gained one vote in the Joint Convention over the vote of yesterday in the Senate and Assembly, has made the railroad party desperate. Mr. Cole has withdrawn. Another ballot will be taken to-morrow. It is reported that the opponents of Booth and the people are using money lavishly, hoping to prevent him getting the four votes which are necessary to elect him.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Business of the Detroit, Eel River & Detroit Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER, Ind., Dec. 17.—The new union depot built by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railways has been completed and opened for business. The building is a brick structure, and fitted out with all the modern improvements. The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway, but lately completed to this point, is now ready for business, and regular trains have been put on. The road so far has met with a flattering success. The railroad shops, it is expected, will be erected here, although Auburn, Ind., is trying to have them located at that place.

Heavy Suit Against the Northwestern Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 17.—Denton & Co., railroad contractors of Manchester, Ia., have brought suit against the Northwestern Railroad Company for $127,000 for services rendered. The trial takes place in the Jones County District Court.

THE BENDERS.

Northern Mexico Their Last Abiding-Place.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—It is reported here that the Benders, the famous Kansas butchers, have been traced to Northern Mexico. In consequence of there being no extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, they cannot be recovered except by kidnapping, and the present reward offered is not sufficient to warrant the undertaking. An effort, it is said, will be made in Kansas this winter to have the reward increased to a sufficient sum to justify the attempt to kidnap them.

SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Steele Has Qualified as Railroad Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Hon. James Steele filed his oath of office and bond to-day as a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and will meet with the Board to-morrow.

RAILROAD NEWS.

New Track on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 17.—The double track on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between Lemont and Lockport, was opened to trains to-day.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 17.—The Centennial Boston Tea-Party was celebrated with great enthusiasm last evening at Liberal Institute.

The French Guiana gold-fever prevails here, and is carrying off a large number of miners and others. Over two hundred have left in the last ten days to take shipment at Salem, Mass.

There is a more encouraging feeling in general business.

There were strong expressions of approval at the proceedings of Eastern capitalists against the Utah mining swindlers.

Another party of Mormon converts, from England last summer, are returning to their homes. They declare they were grossly deceived by the Mormon missionaries.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Steamships City of London and Deutschland, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived—Steamship Humboldt, from London.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 1.—A woman named Moore attempted suicide in this city yesterday by taking morphine. It is thought now that she will recover.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts light; market inactive. The offerings are mostly of common butchering stock; quotations nominal.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,071. The market collapsed in the morning, prices falling off from $4.60 to $4.00@4.25. Buyers are taking the bulk of those sold at $4.15@4.20. Later in the day, on receipt of Eastern advices, prices advanced, closing at $4.30 for outside figures.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 115 cars; best, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c; stockers, 3@3½c; bulls, 2½@3c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 44 cars; best Philadelphia, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.00@5.20.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 30 cars; best, 5@5½c; medium, 4@4½c; common, 3@3½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17.—Crude firm; sales at 90c; production falling off. The large wells, from good authority, are estimated to have fallen off 40 per cent, and the new wells reported lately at large figures are greatly exaggerated. Refined quiet; quoted prompt delivery, 13½c; January, 13½c; February, 13⅞c; March, 14c. No sales reported.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Flour scarce and in good demand; double extra, $5.90; treble, $6.25@7.25; family, $7.50@9.50. Corn—Demand slack and prices lower; mixed, 76c; white, 77c. Oats dull and lower at 52@54c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.00.

HAY—Dull; prime, $20.00; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.00@15.12½. Dry salt meats—none in first hands. Bacon—Only job demand at 7¼@8@8¾@8¾c. choice hams scarce; old, 10@10½c; new, 13½@14c. Lard dull; tierce, 8@8¾c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar very dull; stock accumulating; inferior, 4¼@5c; common, 5@5½c; low fair to fully fair, 6@7½c; prime to choice, 7½@8¾c. Molasses in fair demand at lower rates; fermenting common, 40@45c; fair, 50@52c; prime to choice, 56@63c.

WHISKY—Scarce and in demand; Louisiana, $1.00; Cincinnati, $1.05; Western rectified, 95c.

—We learn from Col. J. R. King, who has been spending some weeks in the northern part of Minnesota, that the lumbermen in the pineries are having rather a hard time of it. A heavy fall of snow came early in the season, before the ground was frozen, leaving the swamps, marshes, and even some of the lakes unfrozen. The snow was some thirty inches deep, and this heavy covering has prevented the frost reaching down under it. This interferes very seriously with logging operations, and is likely to do so the greater part of the winter. In some places the snow is being shoveled out to allow a road to be frozen hard enough to be passable.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—A mixed street riot occurred in Mobile, recently, between two white women and a black woman, three dogs, and two goats. The women were held at $100 each to keep the peace, two of the dogs were killed, and one of the goats lost a leg.

WASHINGTON.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

outside person had altered the amendment, and that the Speaker might have been privy to it. His language had been susceptible of that construction. The Chair, therefore, begged as a special favor that the amendment should be put as it was originally offered, and said he would regard any gentlemen who would object as having malice towards him.

Mr. DAWES disclaimed in the most earnest manner having intended to create any such impression. He was aware that the Speaker had not had anything to do with it, for he had seen how it was done, and by what counsel it had been done.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) explained that he had suggested to Mr. Hurlbut to make the alteration, and claimed that it had always been the practice to allow the mover of a proposition to change it before the vote was taken. That was the counsel and that the advice under which the gentleman from Illinois had acted.

Mr. DAWES (sarcastically)—So I supposed.

Mr. BUTLER (in the same tone)—I thought you would suppose it, because it was right, and you certainly did not have anything to do with it yourself.

The SPEAKER directed the Clerk to report the substitute in its original shape, and submitted it to the House in that shape.

The House seconded, 141 to 48, the previous question on Hurlbut's substitute, and the main question was ordered—yeas, 177; nays, 105.

The question was taken on substituting Mr. Hurlbut's proposition for the pending bill and all amendments thereto, and it was, amid much excitement, and after several changes of vote from no to aye, agreed to—yeas, 138; nays, 130.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, the yeas and nays having been refused on the latter motion.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to adjourn. [Cries of "No! No!" and much confusion and excitement.]

Mr. HALE (Me.) rose to close the debate, but was met with cries of "Vote! Vote!"

Mr. CESSNA made a point of order that Mr. Hale had waived his right.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. RANDALL raised a point of order that the bill, as reported by Mr. Hale, had been voted down, and another proposition substituted, and that, therefore, he had lost his right.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. Randall's point, and asked Mr. Hale, in view of the palpable impatience of the House, whether he insisted on his right to speak.

Mr. HALE said that he did, and proceeded amid much noise and confusion to state to the House why he considered that the substitute was no proper response to the demand of the country for a substantial repeal of the law of the last Congress. He characterized it as an evasion of the public voice, and stated that, if this bill went to the wall, a proposition involving a clean, straightforward, substantial repeal would be introduced on the first Monday the House would be in session, and he believed that it would pass the House and satisfy an indignant country.

Mr. DAWES, amid increased confusion and with more than his usual earnestness of manner, objected to the substitute.

Mr. GARFIELD argued in favor of taking the substitute as the only practical method of reaching a conclusion on the matter before the holidays.

Messrs. HAWLEY (Conn.) BURNS, COX, and KASSON spoke against the substitute.

In reply to various questions, the SPEAKER stated that if the House refused to order the bill to a third reading the bill would fail, but that if it was ordered to a third reading the previous question would then be exhausted, and a motion might then be interposed to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back forthwith another bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on ordering the bill engrossed and read a third time. It was so ordered—159 yeas, 105 nays.

Mr. HURLBUT then got control of the measure, and yielded the floor to Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who proceeded to give his views on the matter. He had supported the substitute offered by his friend from Illinois (Hurlbut) because he looked upon it as a compromise. He spoke of the howl of the newspapers as having been provoked because their dirty sheets were not allowed to go through the mails free. It was on that account that Congress had been pursued with forty-jackass mud-power. The trouble had arisen from the fact that members did not stand together, but that they let men up there [pointing to the reporters' gallery] who lived by the bounty of Congress, write diatribes against them, and blackmail them all over, until the whole world was made to believe that members of Congress are worse than other men, instead of being, as they were, the chosen of the nation, and better as a class than men in any other profession,—clergymen, lawyers, or doctors,—for when a clergyman got into Congress he was not specially conspicuous for virtue any more than the rest of them were. [Laughter.] He argued that the salary fixed by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, was not too high.

Mr. BUTLER spoke, in the midst of great confusion, and surrounded by members from all sides of the House applauding and encouraging him and laughing at his good points. It was utterly impossible to get more than a very slight idea of his speech. At its close, the previous question was demanded by Mr. HURLBUT, and seconded.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

After notice by the SPEAKER that this was a point where, if the previous question was not ordered, a motion to recommit the bill would be in order, the main question was ordered—yeas, 131; nays, 130.

The question was then on the passage of the bill The yeas and nays were demanded, but refused, and the bill was passed on a division—122 to 74. Motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, and then, at 9 o'clock, the House adjourned.

NEBRASKA BANDITS.

Wholesale Robbery of Horses and Other Valuables.

From the Leavenworth Times, Dec. 13.

Two or three days ago a telegram was received in this city asking that a band of horse-thieves who were making their way in this direction be intercepted. These scamps have been committing depredations in northern Nebraska for six months past. The band is made up of six young men, and they had their headquarters in one of the northern counties. Horses have been stolen from the various counties around, men have been robbed on the highway, houses have been burglarized, and stacks of grain burned. No clue could be obtained to the guilty ones until four weeks ago, when John Haynes assumed the role of a peddler, and, after a week's tramp through the country, stopped at a ranch for the night. The place was formidably stockaded, and inside had the appearance of an arsenal. His suspicions were aroused, and all night long he lay awake thinking of the best plan to pursue. Rising in the morning, he strolled about the ranch, and saw a number of fine horses, which he recognized as belonging to different parties throughout the country. Not fully satisfied with his investigations, he finally asked the ringleader if he had any work for him to do. The chief replied that he could work about the ranch, and if he proved a valuable help he would advance him to a higher position.

Things worked smoothly until last Sunday, when Haynes became satisfied that they were engaged in raiding about the country. The next day he took a horse from the ranch, while the robbers were gone, and rode to a neighboring village, and informed several parties of his investigations. An attack was decided upon, and well mounted, armed, and equipped, the party rode toward the ranch. After Haynes had gone, and before the raiding party had reached the ranch, the robbers returned, and finding one of their best horses and Haynes gone, they at once concluded that he was a spy and that detection would follow. Reaching the brow of a hill about 1½ miles from the location of the ranch, as related by Haynes, they saw a large fire, and upon riding closer, it was found to be the ranch. Upon nearing it they found everything movable gone and the rest in flames. Looking about the prairie the party discovered that the robbers had taken a southerly course, evidently intending to reach the Indian Territory or Texas.

Their horses being poor travelers at best, and somewhat jaded from a long and rapid ride, they wisely considered it would be better to intercept them, if possible, rather than attempt to overtake them. So they returned home and delegated the above gentlemen to follow by rail. Reaching the nearest points on the Kansas Pacific & Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways, directing the news to be heralded among the people, with the hope that the bandits may be captured and brought to justice. Our informant could give no estimate of the amount of property the robbers had with them when they left Nebraska.

—A queer divorce case this is, in Fairfield, Conn. The parties had been married twenty years when the old lady discovered that she and her husband were "incompatible," and so commenced proceedings for a divorce. Then it was that her distracted and desperate husband gave her $30 not to go on with the action. What did the cruel woman do but go and use this very money to go on with the action still more vigorously, so that she obtained a decree? Then, with feminine inconsistency, she went back to live with the ex-husband, though she was in doubt whether it was right to do so. If she has any money left, her lawyer can soon satisfy or dissatisfy her mind upon that delicate point.

—The Elmira *Advertiser* imaginatively remarks: "A wild scheme has been broached for keeping the Erie Canal open all winter by means of a steamboat, with a buzz saw attached to the prow, to saw up the ice as fast as the ice-boat advances."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Other Medicine

ever attained such an unprecedented sale as HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the bladder and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

The monetary situation improves steadily. Loanable funds are becoming abundant in all parts of the country, and the general movement of all kinds of crops is as active as it ever is at this season of the year. This is not only true in regard to the grain and hog crops of the West, but is equally so in regard to the cotton crop. The panic, of course, caused a temporary cessation in the cotton movement, both of receipts from the country and of exports. But since the general revival of business the cotton movement has revived on a scale that is fast overcoming the hiatus made by the panic. The total receipts of cotton at all the principal seaports since Sept. 1 up to Dec. 12, were 1,323,189 bales, against 1,401,232 bales for the corresponding period of 1872. But, as before remarked, the recent increase of receipts is fast extinguishing the deficiency as compared with last year. The receipts for the week ending Dec. 12 were 172,910 bales, against 125,504 for the corresponding week of last year, and the exports for the week ending Dec. 12 were 77,165 bales, against 62,785 bales for the corresponding week of last year. For nearly two weeks now, currency has been flowing freely from New York to the South, and the recuperation of business in that part of the country is as positive as it is in the West. The free export movement of this great staple, together with the continued demand for Western products, wheat, corn, pork, etc., etc., and the small volume of imports of foreign goods, are still making the balance of trade with foreign countries in our favor, and must cause still further shipments of specie from England to this country. The active movement of the crops of both the West and South are making money more plenty, and helping the liquidation of indebtedness throughout the country.

Thus, as far as the commercial affairs of the country are concerned, everything indicates that not only are the effects of the panic disappearing, but that before spring people will wonder that they ever took so gloomy a view of affairs as they did a month ago. It is now the general belief in the Eastern cities that money must continue very easy all winter. The New York City banks are not only accommodating the merchants freely, but have returned to their old policy of loaning largely on call. Two weeks hence, also, there will begin an outpouring of at least $75,000,000 of interest and dividends. The Government alone must pay out $25,533,279 of gold interest, $2,000,000 of currency interest, and probably $20,000,000 in redemption of the bonds of 1874. Besides this is the interest on the various State and city debts, which is now being held in bank preparatory to this disbursement. The Government also has now embarked in the policy of inflating the currency, and there is no prospect that this will stop until $26,000,000 more are issued. When it is remembered that it took nearly a year for Secretary McCulloch to contract the $44,000,000 now being paid out again, and that this is the only real increase of paper currency in the last nine years (the $54,000,000 increase of National Bank notes was accompanied by an equal contraction of greenbacks), it is reasonable to expect that it will have an important effect to stimulate speculation and advance the price of gold. In view of the probability that the currency will depreciate in consequence of the inflation, there will of course be a greater disposition than usual to buy commodities this winter. But even this will not furnish investment for all the money that will be seeking employment by the end of January. Several of the New York papers argue that there will be larger investments this winter than usual in Government bonds and in railroad stocks that bear a good character, but it must be remembered that Government bonds are already high, and that the number of railroads of which it can be predicated that they are honestly managed for the interest of the stockholders is very small. The general discredit which has fallen on all American railroad securities in European markets seems, however, to be more difficult to remove than any other result of the panic, and will probably prevent for a long time the recovery of American railway stocks to the prices current four months ago. The numerous defalcations of State, city, and county officials, and of bank cashiers, has also shaken confidence in State and municipal bonds, bank stocks, insurance stocks, etc., etc. This is brought home to us here in Chicago by recent events, which, it is apparent, must affect the value of Chicago city bonds unfavorably, and also by the report to-day that the South Park Commissioners had failed to negotiate their bonds in New York, as they had anticipated. These are only two out of a great number of incidents all over the country, all of which sustain the opinion that there will be less disposition this winter than ever before to invest money in corporate stocks, or in State or municipal bonds.

To sum up briefly the whole situation as presented above, it appears that the supply of funds is likely to be larger than usual this winter, from the fact that the ordinary means of investment have been greatly diminished, and that idle capital will be obliged to seek investment in commercial loans, real estate mortgages, or in the purchase of real estate, or of commodities of one kind or another.

New York exchange continues abundant in this market at 50c per $1,000 discount. The demand for currency to go to the country, however, obliges some banks to sell exchange, and has a tendency to depress the price. It seems probable that the requirements for currency will soon oblige the banks to order from New York.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	120¼	120¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	115	115½@116¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	116½	117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	116½	117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	119	119½@119¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	119¾	120½@120¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	119	119¾@120¼
10-40s	112½	113
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¼	113½@113¾
U. S. currency 6s	113¼	113¾@114¼
Gold (full weight)	111¾	112¼
Gold coupons	111¾	112¼
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par
Gold exchange		112¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¾
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Money was active, and close in the morning at 1-16, but in the afternoon declined to 3 per cent, with the closing business at 5@6.

Sterling ruled firm at 108¾ for sixty-day, and 109¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $270,000.

Gold closed quiet at 111¾, after selling at 111¾@112¼.

Loans were at 4@7 for gold, and 1-32 for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $131,000.

The clearings were $5,000,000.

Government bonds were firm.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were dull. The course of the market was toward lower prices from the opening until 1 o'clock, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. This was subsequently recovered in many cases. At the final close, the market was weak and feverish, though prices were above the lowest point of the day. The chief dealings were in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central. The "old pool" in the latter stock are quietly buying it up. The sales of stock between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 80,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Ohios, 5,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 3,000 Northwestern.

Amount of loan-certificates outstanding, $4,725,000.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	115	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	116¾	New 5s	113¾
Coupons, '65	116¾	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	119¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	23
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	64	N. J. Central	100¼
Western Union	74	St. Paul	40¾
Quicksilver	25	St. Paul pfd	63
Adams Express	91¾	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	71½	Terre Haute	9
American Express	57½	Terre Haute pfd	28
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	38¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	106
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	44	C., C. & C.	74
Erie pfd	60½	C., B. & Q.	95
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	76¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	27½
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	84¾	Union Pacific stock	30¾
Northwestern	55¾	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	69	Central Pacific	95¾
Rock Island	96¾	Del. & Lack	102¾
Wabash	57½	Hartford & Erie	2¾
Wabash pfd	70		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 63 Vincennes av, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $12,000.

Erie st, s e cor of North State st, n f, 28x100 ft, dated Feb. 24, 1872; consideration, $6,300.

Same as the above, dated June 1; consideration, $5,000.

The premises No. 300 Maxwell st, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $3,000.

Warren av, 127 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 24x124 7-10 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $2,400.

McGregor st, 25 ft w of Buddan st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,500.

Emerald av, n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x103 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $550.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Robey, s f, 49½x120 ft, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $11,000.

Ashland av, s w corner of North av, e f, 46x100 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Houston st, 118 ft n of Division st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $760.

Yeaton st, 288 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,000.

Hinman st, 300 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $450.

West Twenty-first st, 250 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $500.

Townsend st, 26 ft s of Elm st, e f, 26x108 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 4, n ½ Lot 5 and n 45 ft Lot 3, in Block 4 of Bond's Addition, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 21, in Block 5, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,200.

Larrabee st, s of and near North av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in Prussing's s w block of s ½ of s e ¼ Sec 1g, 39, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $3,400.

North Halsted st, between Centre and Clay sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of Lots 14 to 16, in Dunning's Block 20, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in block 8, Egandale, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 43 to 46, in Block 7, Orvis' n ½ of e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 13, in Block 4, Phare & Sackett's e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated June 26; consideration, $300.

East 148 ft of Lot 27, of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, in Forestville, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $8,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

North av, s e cor of Hyman av, 40 acres (except railroad), dated Aug. 20; consideration, $37,000. J. R. Butler to R. C. Daniels.

Lot 4, of Lot 9, Borden's Block 8, of w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $750.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	14,034	9,912	11,395	7,380
Wheat, bu	168,170	61,500	68,784	18,253
Corn, bu	12,570	52,830	10,053	4,458
Oats, bu	29,420	41,320	9,160	18,643
Rye, bu	3,187	7,060	753	2,720
Barley, bu	15,740	22,870	10,644	6,199
Grass seed, lbs	48,125	35,920	68,072	39,500
Flax seed, lbs	30,280	22,330	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	33,700	20,900	14,000
Cured meats, lbs	553,400	69,580	1799,319	1505,711
Beef, brls	65	....	5	130
Pork, brls	136	45	150	1,834
Lard, lbs	91,175	120,450	339,990	698,077
Tallow, lbs	20,050	19,350	170,680	....
Butter, lbs	44,830	52,135	58,140	19,755
Dressed hogs, No	2,485	898	1,979	2,182
Live hogs, No	34,674	26,554	7,811	4,865
Cattle, No	2,315	1,177	1,605	273
Sheep, No	618	1,568	....	371
Hides, lbs	80,818	169,458	138,300	21,820
Highwines, brls	208	118	62	168
Wool, lbs	55,800	40,450	123,514	228,190
Potatoes, bu	....	1,537	....	22
Lumber, m ft	96	303	763	590
Shingles, m	360	670	666	228
Lath, m	....	....	15	24
Salt, brls	....	....	1,614	795

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,588 bu wheat; 2,741 bu corn; 675 bu oats; 1,405 bu rye; 1,285 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 191 cars wheat; 46 cars corn; 20 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total, 276 cars, or 102,000 bu.

Registrar Tyndale has decided upon the policy of posting upon the bulletin-board on 'Change the fact of all shipments of grain for which receipts have not been canceled. This will enable the trade to keep track of the grain movement for themselves, and will furnish a guarantee only second in importance to the pecuniary bonds which it is proposed that the warehousemen shall give for the proper performance of their duties to the public.

The news from the Erie Canal to-day indicated that things are not working so smoothly as was anticipated. It is estimated that there are nearly 500 grain-laden boats on the canal, of which not more than 10 per cent will get through to the Hudson River. The ice is reported to be eight inches thick at some points. In New York the markets are dragging in consequence of the uncertainty attending the canal movement.

It is understood that in sueing S. S. Green & Co. the Chief Inspector of grain acted in accordance with the opinions of some of the best lawyers in the State. The decision of Justice DeWolf shows that the law will bear the construction put upon it, and Inspector Harper claims that it is his duty to enforce the law, without asking whether it be in accordance with the wishes of the grain trade. It is not probable, however, that there will be another prosecution for the act complained of; though the difficulty might easily be obviated by dispensing with printed blanks.

The leading produce markets were again lower to-day, both grain and provisions, but there was a better feeling at the decline, as buyers showed more willingness to take hold at the reduced quotations. The receipts of grain continue small, except in wheat; the shipping movement is fair for the season, in wheat and salted meats, but slow in other departments. There is plenty of money now to invest in produce.

Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale, the daily distribution considerably exceeding the sales at a corresponding period in former seasons, and a buoyant tone pervades the market for all staple seasonable fabrics. The grocery trade was reported satisfactorily active, and the general course of prices was in an upward direction. The only notable exception was sugars, which are still unsettled and show signs of weakness. Coffees continue to advance, the market being excited to-day, and fully ½c higher, fancy Rio going to 29¼@29¾c; O. G. Java to 35@35½c, and Mocha to 38@38½c. Molasses, sirups, rice, spices, and soaps were in good request and had rather an upward tendency. Pepper and cloves are higher, the former advancing 1c and the latter 2c per lb. In the butter market there was fair activity and firm prices. Stocks are small, and choice qualities are readily salable at 30@33c, with fancy commanding higher figures. Cheese remains firm and unchanged. No new features were developed in the bagging, coal, fish, and canned goods market, trade ruling quiet at former quotations. Leather, pig iron, and paints were unchanged. Oils met with a good demand at yesterday's current prices.

The lumber market remains quiet, and prices were without quotable change, being generally adhered to. Iron continues dull and easy; common is quoted lower. Nails were fair; also metals, but quiet. The wool market was without any specially new features; the stocks are very light, and the feeling among dealers one of confidence. Hay and hops continue dull. Seeds remain rather quiet, but steady, and Hungarian was in request and firm at an advance of 5c. Hides were steady and in fair request. Choice poultry was a trifle higher, and in moderate local demand. The market is now nearly cleared of old stock. Game was unchanged.

Highwines were in good demand, and again advanced ½c per gallon, though New York was quoted lower. There were free buyers here at 96c all through the session, and few offerings, while it was reported that all the wines in Peoria were sold yesterday at 96c. Sales here were 100 brls at 96½c, and 300 brls at 96c. The market closed quiet at 96c bid.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, at yesterday's prices; at $5.60@5.65 for good shipping lots, and $5.50@5.60 for good hogs a little soft. The market closed firm. Sales were reported at 70 head at $5.65; 34 at $5.62½; 202 at $5.60; 152 at $5.50; 112 soft and dirty, in several lots, at $5.25; 236, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.60@5.65. Total, 806 head.

Provisions are moderately active, and again lower. Mess pork fell off about 25c per brl, but recovered towards the close under a better speculative demand. Lard was about 5c per 100 lbs lower, and meats were steady, except dry salted, which was easier. The smaller receipts of hogs this morning caused a rather firmer feeling among packers in regard to produce, though there were so many arrivals on hand that holders could not engineer an advance. The packers offered but little produce, and the sales of pork and lard seemed to be made chiefly by the speculators. Meats were inquired for to some extent, but generally at lower figures than holders were willing to accept; hence little trading. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.87½@14.00; do seller January, $14.05@14.10; do seller February, $14.50@14.55; do seller March, $14.95@15.00; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.10@8.12½; do seller January, $8.20@8.25; do seller February, $8.60@8.62½; do seller March, $8.80@8.85. Green hams at 7¼@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9½c. Green shoulders at 4¾c; rough sides, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6½@6⅝c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅝c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5½c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; do short clear, 7c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls brls mess pork at $14.00; 1,000 brls do seller January at $14.06¼; 1,000 brls do seller February at $14.62½; 2,000 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.35; 2,000 brls do at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.95; 1,850 tcs lard at 8⅛c; 650 tcs do, in lots, at 8c; 45 tcs do (butcher's) at 7⅜c; 250 tcs do seller January at 8¼c; 750 tcs do seller February at 8⅝c; 250 tcs do at $8.60; 250 tcs do seller March at $8.80; 240 tcs do at 8@8⅛c; 130,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 50,000 lbs do seller February at 5⅜c; 40,000 lbs green short ribs at 6⅜c; 60,000 lbs salted do at 6⅜c; 40,000 lbs do (Peoria) at 6⅛c; 140 boxes do at 6⅜c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 6⅝c; 60,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 2,500 pcs do (18 lbs) at 7⅝c; 500 pcs do (23 lbs) at 6½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (12 lbs) at 9½c; 100 tcs do (15 lbs) at 9⅛c; 10,000 lbs bellies at 7⅛c; 50 tcs white grease at 6⅛c.

Flour was less active, at unchanged prices. There was a fair demand from exporters, but they generally demanded concessions, which holders would not make; hence bought but little. Dealers claimed that they had not advanced prices to correspond with the recent rise in wheat, and could not, therefore, submit to reductions now. The local trade took hold rather freely. Bran was firm and scarce. Sales were reported of 200 brls winter white extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Mac's fancy) at $6.15; 300 brls do (Minn.) at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 50 brls rye at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.65. Total, 2,875 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.00
Bran	11.50	@12.00

Wheat averaged 1⅜c lower, and was weak, though active during a great part of the session. The further decline seemed to be chiefly a consequence of the larger receipts of the past few days, and the knowledge that arrangements are being made to send in a greater volume as soon as possible. St. Paul and other points in the Northwest have already sent in considerable quantities, some of which has been erroneously credited to Milwaukee; and the only thing that prevents them from operating more freely is a scarcity of cars and motive power. There was no weakening in the tone of advices from Liverpool or New York, and there was a good shipping demand for cash wheat, which undoubtedly prevented the speculative market from receding to a much lower point than it did reach, and induced comparative strength in the latter part of the session. It really seems as though lower prices are not a necessity of the situation, foreign buyers being disposed to pay current quotations for all that they need, which is about all the Northwest will have to spare; still, if receipts should pour in too rapidly they will undoubtedly crowd down the market. Seller January opened at $1.15½, receded to $1.14¾, rose to $1.15⅜, declined to $1.14¼, and advanced to $1.15, closing easier at $1.14¾. Seller February sold at $1.17@1.18, closing at $1.17½. Seller the month sold at $1.13@1.14¼, closing at $1.13¾. No. 2 spring (cash) opened at $1.13, advanced to $1.14¾, and closed with firm holders at $1.14, with $1.14½ for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17 for straight, and $1.18 for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09, and rejected do at $1.03. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 1, part Northwestern at $1.17; 800 bu do at $1.16½; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.18; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14¾; 73,000 bu do at $1.14; 17,200 bu do at $1.13¾; 9,200 bu do at $1.13½; 8,400 bu do at $1.13¼; 15,400 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 3,200 bu do at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08; 3,600 bu rejected spring at $1.03; 1,600 bu do at $1.02. Total, 143,600 bu.

Corn was more active, but weak during a great part of the session, and averaged 1⅛c lower, though closing only ⅝c lower than yesterday, owing to later firmness. Liverpool was quoted a shade easier, but the chief cause of the depression was sympathy with wheat, joined to the expectation on the part of a few operators that there will be a good deal more corn on the market next spring than has been calculated on. We may not have much this winter, but it will not be wanted. These operators say that the saving of corn on the non-feeding of hogs is enormous, and will go far to compensate for the deficiency in the yield on the last crops, giving a comparatively good supply for consumption in the East and in Europe. Then there are a good many others who do not attach much importance to this view, but are still inclined to think that the recent sharp advance carried prices up to a higher point than can be sustained this winter, as much of the forward purchasing was done by country operators, who cannot keep on buying always. These are disposed to sell short, and, though they do not offer much, their offerings are in excess of the demand; hence weakness. There was no news from the Erie Canal to-day, and no shipping demand here of consequence. Seller January, the principal option dealt in, opened at 51⅞c, declined to 51c, rose to 51⅝c, fell back to 51¼c, and advanced to 52c, and closed at 51⅞c. Seller February sold at 52@53. Seller May was neglected, closing nominal at about 58c. Cash No. 2 closed at 51½c. Rejected was in fair demand, and scarce, at 50c for old, and 45@46c for new. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; 3,000 bu do at 51⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 51½c; 10,000 bu do at 51⅜c; 12,800 bu do at 51¼c; 7,000 bu do at 51c; 800 bu rejected, old, at 50c; 800 bu new do at 46c; 2,000 bu ear at 50c, delivered at Stock Yards; 800 bu new at 55c, on track. Total, 42,000 bu.

Oats were dull and averaged ⅝c lower, under a persistent effort to force down prices; which being undertaken by the leading firm in the market drove the smaller operators out of the way. There was nothing particular in the character of advices from other points, and no increase in the supply to break prices, while it is generally conceded that that part of the crop which will come here before next harvest is smaller than the average in quantity. The market was firm at the decline. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened dull at 37½c, and closed at 37⅝@37⅞c. Seller January opened at 37⅝c, rose to 38c, and closed at 37⅞c. Seller February closed nominal at 38⅛c; and rejected at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 37⅞c; 3,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 37⅝c; 600 bu do at 37⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 35½c; 600 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu white by sample at 41c. Total, 17,000 bu.

Rye was dull, and declined 2c per bu in sympathy with corn and barley. There was no demand, and the few lots on the market dragged heavily, closing at 76c for fresh receipts. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; 1,200 bu do at 76c; and 400 bu "regular" do at 75c. Total, 3,200 bu. The *National Crop Reporter* says:—"The visible supply of rye is very small, being less than 200,000 bushels, and of this 80,000 bushels is frozen up the Erie Canal. The foreign demand is sharp in view of the short crop in France. It is stated that the crop of 1873 in France is barely enough for seed. The average crop is about 25,000,000 hectolitres (71,000,000 bushels), of which about 3,500,000 bushels are usually exported to Germany, the remainder being retained for consumption and seed."

Barley was dull and weak. No. 2 opened at $1.35, which was 4c lower than yesterday, then sold at $1.34, and was afterwards offered at $1.32 without finding a buyer. No. 3 declined 1@2c, closing at $1.04 for receipts not in the Northwestern. Rejected closed at 84@88c. No. 3 sold at $1.06, for seller January, after the 10th. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.34; 800 bu No. 3 Northwestern at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu rejected at 89c; 400 bu do at 88c; 1,200 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu by sample at $1.24, on track; 2,000 bu do at 91c, delivered. Total, 9,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Good cargoes of American corn off coast, 36s@36s 6d. Arrivals off coast small. Imports into the United Kingdom for week: Flour, 60,000 to 65,000 brls; wheat, 210,000 to 215,000 qrs; corn, 65,000 to 70,000 qrs. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat, 50,000 to 55,000 qrs. Mark Lane—Wheat a shade easier. Corn steady. Liverpool—Wheat strong; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d. Corn rather easier, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 40s 9d.

LATER—2:00 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

There has not been quite so much excitement in the wool market the past week, but the advance is fully sustained, and the sales, upwards of 2,000,000 pounds, have been more than average, and fully as large as could have been expected after such a decided and rapid advance in prices. During the past two weeks the transactions in this market have been about 5,000,000 pounds, almost exclusively domestic wool, and stocks are so much reduced holders feel that prices are fixed on a firm basis for the balance of the season.

Manufacturers are now more anxious to secure supplies than holders are to meet the market, and manufacturers, dealers, and speculators have turned their attention to the interior to secure what little wool there is left unsold. In Ohio and Pennsylvania some purchases have been made at 50c per pound, and throughout the interior the article is held even higher than the current rates on the seaboard. The advance in wool has now, in fact, been established at all points, and buyers, after their experience of the past two weeks, are convinced that the opportunity to purchase cheap lots has passed.

CORN.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Dec. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see various reports in regard to the corn crops—one in THE TRIBUNE, from "Iroquois." I will give you a few items from here. The river bottom corn-planters say that where they got from 60 to 80 bushels per acre, the yield this year has fallen off nearly, and in some cases one-third. Some of the farmers report the corn as heavy in quality, while others say that the staple is not so good. The farmers on the rivers and navigable streams, most of them sell their corn in the ear to flat or cornboats, which carry from 6,000 to 12,000 bushels. This is about the cheapest transportation that the farmers can get, and generally proves successful; but little corn has come in yet from the interior, and the consequence is that no shipments have been made from wharf by steam this fall. The general supposition is that shipments will fall off nearly one-half of what they were last winter; but better prices will be realized. This will give your readers some idea of the last corn crop in this section.

JACK.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet, closing the same as on 'Change. It sold at $1.14¾@1.15 for January, and closed at the inside. Corn was stronger, selling at 52@52⅜c for January, closing at 52c. Sales of provisions include 500 brls mess pork at $14.55, and 250 brls do at $14.50 seller February. Also, 100 tcs lard at 8⅜c for January.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—9 p. m.—Sales, 250 brls mess pork, seller January, $13.87½; 250 brls do, seller February, $14.37½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.92@1.97.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25, and $1.40 in brls.

BUTTER—Continues active and firm for all grades, but especially so for good to choice qualities, the supply of which is inadequate. There were free buyers to-day of choice yellow at 30@33c, while for fancy packages as high as 34@35c was being realized. Common to fair qualities were in demand on Eastern account at 15@22c. We now quote: Choice yellow, 30@33c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—Remains firm; only a light business is doing, but stocks are moderate, and holders are confident. We continue to quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Continues to meet with a moderate inquiry, small lots being mostly called for. The market is steady as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prices range the same as for the past six weeks or more, where they are steady and firm. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—In this market there were no new features to note. Business was quiet, the absence of the usual activity being attributable to the continued mild weather. Prices remain firm as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—The offerings of packers' goods were liberal, and sales were reported at $1.70@1.75, both tierces and barrels being rather tame at the inside prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 3 cars tierces at $1.70; 800 do at $1.75; 3 cars mixed at $1.70 for pork barrels, and $1.75 for tierces; 400 pork barrels at $1.75; 8 cars do at $1.70; 3 cars and 300 lard tierces at $1.70.

EGGS—Were steady at 23@24c for fresh, and 18@20c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were quiet. We quote: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In this market the charges were unimportant. A fair amount of sales was accomplished at firm and unchanged prices. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in active request at the advanced prices recently established. Stocks are generally light, both of domestic and foreign descriptions, and in some lines there are indications of a further upward movement. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.85@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7¾c; old do, 6¾@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8¾@9½c; Western do, 7¼@8¼c; Southern do, 6¾@7¾c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in light local request, choice fruit bringing the outside prices. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; oranges, $17.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The demand for staple and fancy groceries continues steadily fair, and the general market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. Sugars continue unsettled and weak, but with this single exception prices are unequivocally firm all around, while the general tendency is still in an upward direction. Coffees are still "booming," the different grades being marked up a ½c to-day, or to 38@38½c for Mocha; 35@35½c for Java; and to 29¼@29¾c for fancy Rio. There are no anxious sellers even at these extreme prices, as the indications are in favor of a further upward movement. Sirups are active and firm, and candles, rice, soaps, and starch are also held at very full prices. Spices are still advancing. Cloves were marked up 2c and pepper 1c per lb. We revise our quotations as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 38@38½c; O. G. Java, 35@35½c; Java, No. 2, 33@33½c; fancy Rio, 29¼@29¾c; choice do, 29@29¼c; prime Rio, 28¼@28¾c; good do, 27¾@28c; common do, 26½@27¼c; roasting do, 25½@26¼c; Singapore Java, 31@32c; Costa Rica, fancy, 29½@30c; do, prime, 28¾@29c; Maracaibo, 28¾@28¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9¾@10c; B, 9¾@9¾c; extra C, 9¼@9½c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8¾@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9¾c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8¾c; common, 7@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¾c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There is no change; shippers are operating sparingly, and the demand is light, and principally for home consumption. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do No. 1, $13.50@14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@10.00; do No. 2, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady, at the annexed range: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@37½c.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged as follows: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is light, though fair for the season. Prices are easy, and quoted 2-10 off for common iron, as follows:

Iron	3 3-10	@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Prices range substantially the same as for the past fortnight or so, but are sustained with increased firmness all around, while certain descriptions are tending higher. We quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15 @	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 35 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Trade is light at the yards, though perhaps up to expectations for this season and time of year. The prices below are generally adhered to:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)		3.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues light at previous prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8¾c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22. 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand and firmer, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A liberal amount of trading was done at unchanged and generally firm prices. We quote: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 65c; turpentine, 48@50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were rather dull, but, as far as prices are concerned, were without change. Peachblows sell at $1.10@1.15, and Peerless at $1.00@1.10, from store. The supply is quite large, but there is only a light local demand. Trade is restricted by the high prices prevalent this season.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a fair trade in poultry, and choice stock was higher. The offerings were not large, but ample, and generally of better quality. Game was steady. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed (fresh), $2.25@3.50; common do, $2.00; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.50; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; dressed turkeys (fresh), 9@11c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison hams, 10c; do carcasses, 6@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy and other seeds were rather quiet but steady. Hungarian sold at an advance of 5c. We quote: Timothy, $2.75@2.90; clover, $5.25@5.50; Hungarian, 82½@85c; millet, 65c; flax, $1.70@1.72½. Sales include 75 bags prime timothy at $2.90; 91 bags at $2.80; 10 bags at $2.75; 95 bags Hungarian at 85c; 50 bags do at 82½c.

SALT—Met with a fair demand at the quotations given: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Continue in active request, and the tendency of prices is still unmistakably upward. Stocks are quite moderate, and holders are making no effort to increase sales at the prices now current. We make no change in our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 55@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet at the prices given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet, but a confident feeling exists among dealers. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,569	38,206	508
Tuesday	2,315	34,670	618
Wednesday	2,000	25,000	1,200
Total	5,884	97,876	2,326
Same time last week	8,114	101,457	1,416
Week before last	6,311	106,381	1,227

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	255	4,607	157
Tuesday	1,605	7,811	....
Total	1,860	12,418	157

CATTLE—The cattle market was without change in any important particular. There was perhaps a trifle falling off in the demand for shipment East, resulting from the less favorable tone of the advices from the seaboard, but there was some increase in the demand for butcher stuff to supply local wants, and for stock steers, so that in the aggregate about as much stuff changed hands as on yesterday or Monday. The average of prices paid was a trifle higher than that of yesterday, but this fact is attributable to the better class of stock on sale, and was not due to any appreciation in market values. On the contrary, the feeling was scarcely as firm as on the earlier days of the week, though no description of stock was appreciably lower. Some Christmas steers sold at $6.00@6.10—the outside figure being paid for a car-load averaging 1,628 lbs—and a few choice droves were disposed of at $5.00@5.50, but the prevailing prices were $3.50@3.75 for good fat Texans; $4.00@4.50 for common to medium shipping grades; and at $4.65@4.80 for good quality. Inferior mixed lots and thin through Texans sold at $1.75@2.25, but there were few transfers under $2.50. The market closed quiet and rather easier than it opened. Below are the current quotations:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,350 lbs	$5.60@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.30@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
23	Texas cattle	754	$2.00
44	Texas cattle	778	2.00
38	Texas cattle	810	2.00
16	Texas cattle	1,174	2.75
18	cows	1,109	4.00
125	choice steers	1,359	5.00
16	cows	1,110	3.00
32	good steers	1,258	4.50
10	choice steers	1,538	5.50
33	good steers	1,224	4.75
14	choice steers	1,471	5.40
10	good steers	1,193	4.75
33	medium steers	1,101	4.15
50	choice steers	1,325	5.12½
10	fair steers	1,230	4.50
15	choice steers	1,377	5.10
27	Texas steers	1,030	3.65
19	good steers	1,317	4.70
17	good steers	1,170	4.70
17	good steers	1,258	4.62½
18	stock steers	1,071	3.65
22	Texas cows	803	2.50
19	stock steers	1,023	3.75
18	stock steers	734	2.50
17	cows	928	2.50
11	mixed steers	1,738	5.25
13	fancy steers	1,628	6.10
15	choice steers	1,310	5.10
19	Texas cattle	956	2.50
32	choice steers	1,320	5.20

HOGS—Measured by the volume of sales there was a change for the better as compared with yesterday or Monday, but here the improvement ceased, prices remaining weak, unsettled, and irregular, while but little was accomplished toward clearing the pens of the larger accumulations of the previous two days, the total of the day's sales scarcely exceeding the fresh receipts. Although the different packing firms each had representatives at the yards, they were limited, not only as to the number of hogs they should buy, but they were forbidden to pay above a certain price, $4.75 being the maximum. The programme was followed out to the letter, and the few thousand hogs taken in their interest were purchased at $4.60@4.75 for medium to choice lots. Shippers took hold with considerable freedom at $4.65@4.80, while for a few selected lots as high at $4.85@4.90 was paid, but the great bulk of the transfers were within the range of $4.60@4.75. The influence of the innumerable telegrams sent out during Monday and Tuesday by commission men was visible in the greatly diminished receipts, the fresh arrivals falling short of 21,000. Our estimate in the above table embraces some 4,000 or 5,000 hogs received yesterday, but which were not unloaded in time to be included in yesterday's official report. Buyers predict lower prices for to-morrow, but holders seem confident of their ability to avert any material decline. We quote closing prices at $4.50@4.60 for common to medium, and at $4.70@4.80 for good to really choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	270	$4.75	71	292	$4.60	59	230	$4.80
98	278	4.75	600	192	4.70	195	229	4.80
47	361	4.70	194	334	4.85	260	211	4.80
47	280	4.70	32	189	4.75	84	330	4.80
33	288	4.80	55	212	4.80	108	300	4.75
60	204	4.80	51	208	4.75	50	290	4.75
67	203	4.80	83	298	4.70	41	194	4.75
91	386	4.75	137	210	4.75	61	230	4.70
47	272	4.65	54	285	4.70	48	290	4.75
47	312	4.70	38	179	4.75	114	309	4.70
59	306	4.70	67	195	4.80	49	274	4.70
46	266	4.65	145	300	4.75	72	195	4.75
44	431	4.85	43	319	4.75	43	159	4.75
82	402	4.80	150	307	4.75	34	179	4.75
42	412	4.75	53	204	4.75	46	196	4.75
44	271	4.70	51	160	4.75	39	333	4.85
47	321	4.70	30	190	4.75	79	370	4.70
32	318	4.60	244	202	4.75	53	271	4.65
65	219	4.80	98	273	4.70	49	374	4.70
71	289	4.60	54	266	4.70	65	175	4.80
58	197	4.75	56	255	4.65	83	362	4.85
56	318	4.60	50	304	4.75	75	260	4.60
51	224	4.80	66	421	4.80	58	271	4.70
58	265	4.60	48	301	4.70	32	289	4.70
90	310	4.80	62	258	4.60	96	304	4.60
45	333	4.80	53	308	4.60	44	209	4.45
52	297	4.60	44	349	4.75	69	316	4.75
80	339	4.80	108	288	4.70	53	162	4.50
127	399	4.80	40	307	4.80			

SHEEP—Were in fair request at steady prices, or at $3.00@3.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—SWINE—Arrivals, 9,780. The fog on the river prevented outside lots from reaching the market in time for sale to-day. Dressed hogs are firmer and advanced to 6⅞@7⅛c for city, and 6⅞@7c for Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 561; total for the week, 5,185. The market was moderately active and strong at last week's quotations. The quality of stock offered was common to prime, but little medium offering. Sales include 400 Ohio steers, av 1,088 to 1,446 lb, at $4.37½@6.00; 112 Illinois steers, av 1,326 to 1,456 lbs, at $4.37½@5.80; 160 Texas steers, av 1,084 to 1,086 lbs, at $4.50; 250 Indiana steers, av 1,086 to 1,208 lbs, at $4.50@4.67½; 100 Michigan steers, av 990 to 1,202 lbs, at $3.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 8,200; total for the week, 13,800. The market was active at ½c decline on all grades from last week's closing prices. Sales include 1,600 Michigan sheep, av 78@93 lbs, at $4.55@5.60; 200 Ohio sheep, av 80 lbs, at $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,200; total for the week, 17,700, against 20,700 head for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow at 20c decline from yesterday. Yorkers, 5@10c; heavy hogs, $5.20@5.30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Wool firm and in good demand; very firm. Good prices continue to be obtained. Stocks fall kinds are moderate for the season. The demand is chiefly for fine fleeces. Sales of extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 22@55c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 48@51c; pulled wools selling quite freely, and range from 40c to 50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Commission houses were less actively employed to-day, but there was a moderate jobbing trade. The market for cotton goods is strong, with an upward tendency. Pepperell fine browns are advanced ½c per yard. Columbian denims have gone up to 22½c, and Otis makes are advanced. Woolens are fairly active. Rockville and Wellington fancy prints sold at auction at from 5c to 6¼c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 35s 3d. Pork, 65s 3d. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—4 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—5 p. m.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,700 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 17—5 p. m.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000. Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞; on account, 92. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 94¾; '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 92¾; new 5s, 91¾; New York Central, 78¾; Erie, 36¾; Erie preferred, 59.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Rentes, 58f 15c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 16⅛c; futures steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, and scarcely so firm; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.45; common to good extra, $6.70@7.25; good to choice, $7.30@7.80; white wheat extra, $7.80@8.35; Ohio extra, $6.90@8.65. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; Western, $4.00. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 154,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.58, the latter very choice; do Northwest, $1.58; Iowa spring, $1.55@1.57; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.59@1.60; winter red Western, $1.60. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts, 17,000 bu; mixed Western, in store, 78½c; afloat, 79@80½c; new mixed Western, afloat, 77@79c; new white, afloat, 78@80. Oats dull; receipts, 45,000 bu; mixed Western, 55@56c; white, 57@58c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and higher; Rio, 23@26½c gold. Sugar steady. Molasses very firm; choice New Orleans, 73c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—5¾c; refined, 13¾c.

EGGS—29@30c.

LEATHER—Firm at 27@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; X and XX, 50@55c; XXX and picklock, 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderately active; mess, $16.00; prime, $13.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders for January, 6¼c; spot, 5¾c. Middles dull and heavy; short clear, 7¾c, cash and December; long and short clear, February, 7 3-16@7½c; long clear, cash, 7½c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 8¾c, cash; 9@9 1-16c February; 9¼c March; 9½c April.

BUTTER—Steady at 20@31c.

CHEESE—Firm.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 99c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady in good demand, and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white $1.85@1.87; fair to prime do $1.67@1.80; other grades unchanged. Corn active and higher; mixed Western, 76@77c. Oats firmer; Western, mixed 48@50c; do white, 49@51c. Rye quiet at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and inactive. Mess pork nominal at $16.00@16.25. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Western butter unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.06.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, closed at $1.58. Corn, high mixed, 79c. Barley quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; super, $5.00@5.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@7.75; State, Ohio and Indiana do, $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet; red, $1.55@1.60; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye steady at 95c. Corn less active; yellow, 77@78c; old, 62@67c; new white, 79c. Oats new steady; white, 57@58c; mixed, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active. Mess pork, $16.00@16.50. Beef hams, 20@23c. Smoked hams, 11@12c; sides, 9c; shoulders, 7¼@7½c. Hams in pickle, 9½@10c; sides, 8c; salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c. Lard sold at 8½@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Crude, 9¼c; refined, 13¾c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.05¼.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; sample lots, $1.46@1.48. Corn firm; new ear, 54@55c; old ear and shelled, 60c. Rye firm at 95@96c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Barley firm; fall, $1.40@1.55.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Mess pork quiet at $15.00@15.50. Lard quiet; steam, 8½@8¾c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7c. Bacon quiet; shoulders scarce and wanted at 7c, small sales; clear rib, 7⅞c; clear, 8c. Green meats—Dealers asking for shoulders, 5½c; for clear rib. 6⅝c; for clear, 6⅞c, with a shade less bid. Hams sold 8@8½c.

HOGS—Slow for butchers' grades at $4.75@5.00; light shipping grades active at $4.60@4.85; receipts, 11,119; shipments, 250.

WHISKY—In good demand at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; some sales higher; superfine winter, $4.75@5.25; extras, $5.50@6.25; double extras, $6.50@7.00. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 2, $1.20@1.25; fall strong, but inactive; No. 3 red wanted at $1.42; No. 2 do, $1.65. Corn dull and lower; new mixed, 54@56c, on east track; No. 2 mixed, 56@58c, in east elevators. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 46c in warehouse. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.25@1.35. Rye higher; No. 2, 82@88c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50 for irregular brands. Green meats, no offerings, nominal; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6⅝c; clear, 7c; hams, 8@8½c. Bulk meats—Buyers demand concessions, which sellers refuse; car lots loose shoulders sold at 5¼c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c; packed lots, ¼c higher. Bacon, little doing; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8½c. Lard dull at 8c.

HOGS—Dull; buyers holding off; small sales at $4.40@4.90, mostly at $4.75@4.85. Receipts, 11,805.

CATTLE—Quiet; through Texans, 1¾@2¾c; wintered do, 2¼@3¼c; good to extra natives, 4@5¼c. Receipts, 870.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.14, cash; $1.14½ for December; $1.17½ for January. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 53c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c. Rye quiet and a shade lower; No. 1, 75c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.38.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $14.00. S. P. hams, 9@9½c. Bulk shoulders, loose, 5c; middles, 6½@7c. Lard dull; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.50@5.75; receipts, 6,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn easier; held at 63@64c for old; 60c for new. Oats—No. 1 State, 48c; No. 2, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.65; No. 1, $1.58½; No. 2, $1.45. Corn steady at 60½c. Oats, 42c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.49 cash and December, $1.51 January, $1.55¼ February; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 57½c cash, 57½c January; low mixed, 56c. Oats firm; No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 44c, January.

CLOVER SEED—Firm at $5.35.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $5.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and steady. Corn meal quiet at $3.35. Corn scarce and firm at 72c. Oats scarce and firm at 54@55c.

HAY—Quiet at $18.00@24.00.

BRAN—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bulkmeats dull and drooping; shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7@7½c. Lard, 8¾@9c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, lower grades active and higher; extra family $5.50@6.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork at $15.25. Bulk shoulders at 5¾@6c; sides at 7¼@7½c, all loose. Green meats firm; shoulders at 5⅛c; sides at 6¼@7c. Lard steady at 9¼@10¼c; prime steam, 8@8¾c. Bacon nominal.

HOGS—dull and weaker; sales at $4.00@5.05.

WHISKY—Firm.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales 2,500 bu No. 2 Western at 67c, in lots. Oats inactive; nominally at 48c, in lots. Rye dull; 200 bu Western at $1.00. Barley strong and held firm; buyers off.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $100,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece..........Dec. 13 | Italy..........Dec. 27
Spain..........Dec. 20 | Canada..........Jan. 3
Holland....Dec. 24, 2 p. m.

For London (direct).

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF HORACE J. BENNETT, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Horace J. Bennett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and allowance at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of January, [illegible] ... Administrator. Chicago, Dec. 5 & 15, 1873.

THE COU[RTS]

Gardner & Gould ... Bankrupt...

Decision in the Knickerbo[cker] ... Company Ca[se].

The Lamar Again---Ban[k]...

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSUR[ANCE] ...

Judge Drummond gave his d[ecision] ... of the Knickerbocker Insu[rance] ... against whom a petition in ba[nkruptcy had] ... tofore been filed and it adjudi[cated] ... The case was taken to the C[ircuit] ... Judge Drummond refused to ... had no power, and it was the[n] ... Supreme Court, where the ... Drummond was reversed. T... brought up before him, on a r... cision of the District Court, ... cated the Company bankrupt...

The question, the Judge said ... effect of the return of certain ... which had been paid on certai[n] ... was alleged to be a preferential ... tain creditors. The Court held ... circumstances of the case, thi[s] ... jute such a preference as warr[anted] ... cation of bankruptcy. The ... Court below was reversed, ... manded.

The sums claimed to have be[en] ... small, one of about $2 and t... is probable that the petition wi[ll] ... as to embrace some other act o[f] ... if it is not, the proceedings mu[st] ...

THE SHANAHAN, WEST & MA...

Judge Drummond gave his d[ecision] ... in the case of Shanahan, West ... were all adjudicated bankrup[t] ... gett, and a writ of error was ta[ken] ... Court. The Judge said the ... as to the effect of the guaran[ty] ... ment by Manning of Shanahan ... which were offered in evidence ... mission of an act of ban[kruptcy] ... paying the same at matu[rity] ... had nothing to do with the ... the notes, and the Court held ... of the Court adjudicating M... was erroneous, inasmuch as i... within the true meaning of the ... it was not such commercial p... debtor could be adjudicated ba[nkrupt] ... cision, therefore, was overruled, ... manded.

BILL FOR SEPARATE MAINTENA[NCE] ... H. WICKER.

Joanna Wicker began an a... husband, Joel H. Wicker, for s... ance. She states that on the 4t[h] ... ber, 1862, she was married ... ant, but that within ten ... he took her to the Bar... left her, and has ever ... to live with her. He has, ho... hotel bill up to the 4th of Nov... refused to do it any longer, an[d] ... took her sewing-machine in pa... therefore obliged to leave, and ... house, and she is now at No. 11... Wicker has paid a small sum ... there, but there is still owing $... only given her about $15 or $20 ... riage for clothing, and she has ... earn money by her sewing-m[achine] ... keeps his horses and carr[iage] ... affluence, and acknowledges ... be worth $150,000, and ... she may have a separate ... suitable to his present conditi[on] ... affidavit was also filed, on which ... order for alimony and solicitor's ... lite, which sets out substantially ... as the bill.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNION E[GG] ... PANY.

Judge Blodgett yesterday gave ... the question as to granting an in[junction] ... the defendants, in the case of ... the Union Egg-Carrier Comp[any] ... fendants' device, he said, was ... fringement, there being no diff[erence] ... the two cases, except that the ... visions between the eggs interi[or] ... plaintiff's did not. However, ... ciding on the question of infringe[ment] ... decided that an injunction shoul[d] ... bond of $5,000 to pay all dam[ages] ... This corporation, he said, might ... one day and dissolved the next, a... ly irresponsible, and possessing ... cept what was invested in this bu[siness] ... der the circumstances the defe[ndant] ... give a bond.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST ...

Melvine M. Scovil and John D... bill yesterday in the Superior C[ourt] ... former agent of theirs, George ... his wife Mary A. Brown. Comp[lainants state] ... that, in 1872, Brown acted a[s] ... to sell patent medicines ... of $1,800 a year. When he ... ance his account, Jan. 1, 187[3] ... was found somewhat short. In ... & Co. recovered judgment for ... count of this alleged defalcation. ... such agent, bought Lots 3 and 4 ... 7, of Rockwell's Addition, and ... thereon. It was of sufficient v... him to obtain a loan on it for $... Co. think it rather strange that ... have made $1,800 go so far. Th... taken in Mrs. Brown's name, b... that this was only a blind. An[d] ... Brown may be decreed to ho[ld] ... less in trust for them, a... repayment of the money ... also that he be required to st... or his wife had any property or i... his salary, and generally all abo[ut] ... tion and the way to buy a $5,000 h... $1,800. Also that an account may ... amount due them.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judge Moore has been engag[ed] ... days in hearing a motion by Melvi[n] ... George Chandler, the Receiver of ... surance Company, to have him e... prosecuting any suit against the ... of the Company until debts du[e] ... parties, especially Cushman and ... bankers, which it is claimed ... liquidated first, are paid. The ... familiar to need repetition. Jud[ge] ... fused the injunction, holding tha[t] ... inequitable to ask the creditor[s] ... suit was brought against Cushman ... Chandler has collected a large am[ount] ... stockholders, and has paid one d... case was set for a final hearing on ...

$5,000 FOR AN ARM.

James Finn, whose suit against ... was on trial before Judge Booth, T... verdict against the defendant for ... suit was brought to recover dama[ges] ... his arm broken, and subsequentl[y] ... him being run over by one of ... busses in August, 1872, near the co[rner of] ... and State streets.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINO[RS].

A somewhat peculiar and intere[sting] ... on trial before Judge Booth in the ... yesterday. Emily B. Fleming bro[ught] ... against George Freedenberg, a ... saloon-keeper, to recover for injuri[es] ... been inflicted on her by the defend[ant] ... of January, 1872. She alleged tha[t] ... minor, was in the habit of visit[ing] ... berg's saloon and there drinking ... she requested the proprietor not t[o] ... any liquor, but the defendant did ... request; that, on the day above m[entioned] ... went to his saloon for the purpo[se] ... her son away from it, when Freed... bly ejected her from the premise[s] ... arm and otherwise injuring her. ... for damages in the amount of $5... case involves the legality of sel[ling] ... minors, it excites more than ordin[ary] ...

MONEY V. BRAINS.

Frank Camp filed a bill in the ... yesterday against his partner, Geo... He states that in July, 1872, he f... nership with the defendant in th... iron cornice business. Each par[tner] ... put an equal amount and draw ... a week. Each contributed ... borrowing his share from his partn[er] ... 10 per cent interest thereon. ... that he was well acquainte[d] ... branches of the business, ... fendant knew nothing of i[t] ... in charge with drawing large s... accounting therefor, and comp[lainant] ... alleges that the defendant, on. ... forcibly from the premises, to... of the books, and refused to allow ... session with the business. Comp... Estabrook will collect the debts d[ue] ... come from the business, and poc... being worth anything except hi[s] ... brains. He therefore asks a ... the partnership, an accounting, th... a Receiver, and that the firm pr...

[illegible] IN APPEAL CA[SE]

Judge Gary decided yesterday th...

THE COURTS.

Gardner & Gould Adjudicated Bankrupts.

Decision in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company Case.

The Lamar Again---Bankruptcy Items.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Judge Drummond gave his decision in the case of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, against whom a petition in bankruptcy had heretofore been filed and it adjudicated a bankrupt. The case was taken to the Circuit Court, but Judge Drummond refused to hear it, holding he had no power, and it was then carried to the Supreme Court, where the ruling of Judge Drummond was reversed. The case was then brought up before him, on a revision of the decision of the District Court, which had adjudicated the Company bankrupts.

The question, the Judge said, was as to the effect of the return of certain small premiums which had been paid on certain policies, which was alleged to be a preferential payment to certain creditors. The Court held that, under the circumstances of the case, this did not constitute such a preference as warranted an adjudication of bankruptcy. The decision of the Court below was reversed, and the case remanded.

The sums claimed to have been paid were very small, one of about $2 and the other $3. It is probable that the petition will be amended so as to embrace some other act of bankruptcy, as, if it is not, the proceedings must be dismissed.

THE SHANAHAN, WEST & MANNING CASE.

Judge Drummond gave his decision yesterday in the case of Shanahan, West & Manning, who were all adjudicated bankrupt by Judge Blodgett, and a writ of error was taken to the Circuit Court. The Judge said the only question was as to the effect of the guarantee and indorsement by Manning of Shanahan and West's notes, which were offered in evidence to show the commission of an act of bankruptcy in not paying the same at maturity. Manning had nothing to do with the consideration of the notes, and the Court held that the decision of the Court adjudicating Manning bankrupt, was erroneous, inasmuch as it was not a case within the true meaning of the Bankrupt law, as it was not such commercial paper that on it a debtor could be adjudicated bankrupt. The decision, therefore, was overruled, and the case remanded.

BILL FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE AGAINST JOEL H. WICKER.

Joanna Wicker began an action against her husband, Joel H. Wicker, for separate maintenance. She states that on the 4th day of December, 1862, she was married to the defendant, but that within ten days thereafter he took her to the Barnes House and left her, and has ever since refused to live with her. He has, however, paid her hotel bill up to the 4th of November, when he refused to do it any longer, and the proprietor took her sewing-machine in payment. She was therefore obliged to leave, and go to a private house, and she is now at No. 11 Morgan street. Wicker has paid a small sum while she lived there, but there is still owing $40. Wicker has only given her about $15 or $20 since her marriage for clothing, and she has been obliged to earn money by her sewing-machine. Wicker keeps his horses and carriages, lives in affluence, and acknowledges himself to be worth $150,000, and she asks that she may have a separate maintenance suitable to his present condition of life. An affidavit was also filed, on which to procure an order for alimony and solicitor's fees, pendente lite, which sets out substantially the same facts as the bill.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNION EGG-CARRIER COMPANY.

Judge Blodgett yesterday gave his decision on the question as to granting an injunction against the defendants, in the case of Billings against the Union Egg-Carrier Company. The defendants' device, he said, was a manifest infringement, there being no difference between the two cases, except that the defendants' divisions between the eggs interlocked, while the plaintiff's did not. However, without deciding on the question of infringement, the Court decided that an injunction should issue under a bond of $5,000 to pay all damages or costs. This corporation, he said, might be in existence one day and dissolved the next, and it was utterly irresponsible, and possessing no capital, except what was invested in this business, and, under the circumstances the defendant ought to give a bond.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

Melvine M. Scovil and John D. Peck filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against a former agent of theirs, George F. Brown, and his wife Mary A. Brown. Complainants allege that, in 1872, Brown acted as their agent to sell patent medicines on a salary of $1,800 a year. When he came to balance his account, Jan. 1, 1873, his account was found somewhat short. In July last Scovil & Co. recovered judgment for $3,034.24 on account of this alleged defalcation. Brown, while such agent, bought Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 6, Block 7, of Rockwell's Addition, and built a house thereon. It was of sufficient value to enable him to obtain a loan on it for $2,500. Scovil & Co. think it rather strange that Brown should have made $1,800 go so far. The property was taken in Mrs. Brown's name, but it is charged that this was only a blind. And they ask that Brown may be decreed to hold the premises in trust for them, and for the repayment of the money embezzled, and also that he be required to state whether he or his wife had any property or income besides his salary, and generally all about the speculation and the way to buy a $5,000 homestead for $1,800. Also that an account may be had of the amount due them.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judge Moore has been engaged for several days in hearing a motion by Melvin et al. against George Chandler, the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, to have him enjoined from prosecuting any suit against the stockholders of the Company until debts due from other parties, especially Cushman and Hardin, the bankers, which it is claimed ought to be liquidated first, are paid. The facts are too familiar to need repetition. Judge Moore refused the injunction, holding that it would be inequitable to ask the creditors to wait until suit was brought against Cushman and Hardin. Chandler has collected a large amount from the stockholders, and has paid one dividend. The case was set for a final hearing on June 1, 1874.

$5,000 FOR AN ARM.

James Finn whose suit against J. W. Young, was on trial before Judge Booth, Tuesday, got a verdict against the defendant for $5,000. The suit was brought to recover damages by having his arm broken, and subsequently amputated, through being run over by one of Young's omnibuses in August, 1872, near the corner of Adams and State streets.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

A somewhat peculiar and interesting case was on trial before Judge Booth in the Circuit Court yesterday. Emily B. Fleming brought an action against George Freedenberg, a State street saloon-keeper, to recover for injuries said to have been inflicted on her by the defendant on the 14th of January, 1872. She alleged that her son, a minor, was in the habit of visiting Freedenberg's saloon and there drinking liquor; that she requested the proprietor not to let him have any liquor, but the defendant did not heed the request; that, on the day above mentioned, she went to his saloon for the purpose of getting her son away from it, when Freedenberg forcibly ejected her from the premises, breaking her arm and otherwise injuring her. She now seeks for damages in the amount of $5,000. As the case involves the legality of selling liquor to minors, it excites more than ordinary interest.

MONEY V. BRAINS.

Frank Camp filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against his partner, George Estabrook. He states that in July, 1872, he formed a partnership with the defendant in the galvanized cornice business. Each partner was to invest an equal amount and draw not to exceed $— a week. Each contributed $1,500, Camp furnishing his share from his partner and paying 10 per cent interest thereon. He alleges that he was well acquainted with all the details of the business, while defendant knew nothing of it. Estabrook is charged with drawing large sums, and not accounting therefor, and complainant also charges that the defendant, on Dec. 9, ejected him forcibly from the premises, took possession of the books, and refused to allow him any connection with the business. Complainant fears Estabrook will collect the debts due, and the income from the business, and pocket it, he not being worth anything except his share of the firm. He therefore asks a dissolution of the partnership, an accounting, the appointment of a Receiver, and that the firm property may be sold.

DECISIONS IN APPEAL CASES.

Judge Gary decided yesterday that where an appellant from a Justice's Court brought a case to the Superior Court, but failed to pay the $6 Clerk's fee, or deposit it with the Justice, the appellee might pay the amount, docket the case, and then obtain a rule on the appellant to repay within a certain time, on giving him notice. The Judge said it was an equitable rule, and was the practice in the Circuit Court.

THE GARDNER HOUSE.

Gardner & Gould were yesterday adjudicated bankrupts, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 22, 1874, and Joshua Barrel appointed Provisional Assignee, with leave to take possession of the hotel and run it in the usual and ordinary course of business.

William H. Schimpfermann, the petitioning creditor, filed an affidavit setting out that the receipts of the hotel are not equal to the expenses; that, owing to the financial embarrassment of the proprietors, many of the guests have left, and are leaving, and that the loss at present is from $3,000 to to $4,000 a month, and is increasing. Petitioner thinks the funds are not applied to the proper ends of paying the debts, and therefore asked for the appointment of said Barrel as Assignee.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Andrew J. Guilford having played the role of defendant in a criminal prosecution, and in three suits which were commenced Tuesday by David M. Ford against him, yesterday turned the tables and brought a suit in trespass against Ford, claiming $15,000. This is to recover damages for the alleged malicious prosecution, and bringing him up in the Criminal Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Clay Fire and Marine Insurance Company brought suit against R. J. Waters, C. D. Hooker, H. D. Hull, and Hugh Martin for $5,000.

Simon Allmann and Frederick Allmann brought suit for $1,000 against Kasper Schmidt.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Robert A. Bower filed a voluntary petition to be adjudged bankrupt. His liabilities are about $6,800, and his assets two suits of clothes and a trunk, which are exempt. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Daniel W. Dillman, of Wilmington, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing his assets to be about $475,—all of which is exempt,—while his liabilities are about $5,400, and he is liable also as guarantor for about $600 more. The matter was referred to Register Hibbard.

John Jassey filed the schedules of his property and asks to be declared a bankrupt. His debts amount to about $12,200, and his assets are about $1,225. His case was sent to the Register.

William Gifford filed a petition to claim the advantages of the Bankrupt law. His liabilities foot up $243,906.23, and his assets $1,170, of which about $900 are claimed to be exempt. The papers were sent to the Register.

In the case of Francis A. Loring, an order of dismissal was entered.

The proceedings against Matthew Leuf were ordered to be dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of Frank E. Aiken.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Hanley was tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill Policeman Dalton, and was acquitted.

The case of "Nick" Geary, implicated in the Lizzie Moore robbery some months ago, will be tried to-day. The case has already been continued for want of the presence of witnesses, and it will not likely be postponed again.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Harvey M. Thompson began a suit in assumpsit against J. Young Scammon, claiming $15,000. The same plaintiff also brought an action against Henry H. Honore for a like amount.

Henry W. Martin filed a præcipe, claiming $1,000, against J. B. Schlichter.

James McKeon and Michael Kelly filed a petition against Levi L. Leach et al. for a mechanic's lien on his building and land on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street, claiming $1,983.

Robert E. Hughes filed a petition against James E. Tyler, Bezaleel W. Phillips, and Jacob Weil for a mechanic's lien on the Pacific Block, corner of State and Van Buren streets, alleging that there is still due them the sum of $3,344.

The Third National Bank of Chicago brought suit against William C. Clarke for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Harvey M. Thompson recovered judgment by confession against James Wadsworth for the sum of $2,523.

The National Bank of North America recovered judgment by default against Jacob Weil and B. W. Phillips for $4,381.62.

The Union National Bank entered up judgment by default against Winchester Hall for $1,195.54.

The Thayer & Tobey Manufacturing Company recovered judgment by default for $2,708 against Gardner & Gould.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 54 to 67.

Judge Murphy's call will be 22, 24 to 29, and 31 to 43, all inclusive.

Judge McRoberts will call 28 to 30, 32, 34, 36, 37 to 39, and 43 to 52.

Judge Rogers' call is 56 to 75, except 63, 65, and 71.

Judge Booth will call 13 to 30.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A meeting of the Union Park Congregational Society was held Tuesday evening in the lecture-room of the church, Mr. Bushnell in the chair. The proceedings opened with prayer by Mr. Bradley, after which the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Marder, was presented. The report shows the receipts of the year to have been $32,798.92, including $1,028.74 cash on hand Dec. 31, 1872. There was received from pew rents $10,788.45; from the rent of the church, $2,373.51; from Sunday collections, $1,395.11; from the Ladies' Benevolent Society, $2,680.30; from the Sunday-school, $930; from subscriptions to building-fund, $8,816. The total expenditures were $31,670.87, of which $5,495 was paid to the Rev. Mr. Helmer, the pastor; $2,320.92 for music; $516.84 for repairs; interest on mortgage and floating debt, about $7,000.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees was presented by the Chairman, J. W. Butler. It shows the total assets of the church, Dec. 31, 1872, to have been $247,150, of which $220,000 represents the church property, and, $27,150 unpaid subscriptions and slip rents. The liabilities, Jan. 1, 1873, were as follows: Bonded debt, $80,000; accrued interest on the same, $2,666.66; floating debt, $36,627; interest on the same, now due, $2,453.34; due on salaries, coal &c., $5,120. Total, $126,863.

The assets of the Society, Dec. 31, 1873, are set down as follows: Church property, $220,000; uncollected subscriptions, $10,250; unpaid slip rents, $1,780; slip contracts from Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874, $3,422; cash in the hands of the Treasurer, $1,128.05. The liabilities Dec. 31, 1873, include $80,000 bonded debt, and $5,066 interest thereon; floating debt, $27,750, and $3,150 interest thereon; unpaid expense account, $3,743. Total liabilities, $119,709.

The resources estimated for the year 1874 are as follows: Slip rents, assessed, $18,187, from which deduct $4,546.75 for non-payments, leaving $13,640.25; church collections, $2,000; church rentals, $1,000; total, $16,640.25. The estimated expenses for the year, including salaries, repairs, etc., are $13,211.60, leaving a surplus of $3,428.55.

The Trustees recommend the employment of a competent collector to collect unpaid subscriptions, slip rents, etc., as it is highly necessary that the accrued interest and a portion of the principal of the debt should be paid. At least $10,000 should be paid during the ensuing year.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, with the following result: J. W. Butler, John Marder, A. Farrar, J. C. Polly, J. Sherman Hall.

Mr. S. S. Bushnell was chosen Treasurer, but positively declined to serve. Thereupon C. H. Case was elected. Mr. A. C. Thomas was re-elected Clerk of the Society.

THE SOUTH SIDE PARK.

The *Journal* of yesterday afternoon had a dispatch from Washington stating that the South Park Commissioners had failed to effect a loan in New York. We are requested to state that this is correct in no particular. Neither the Commissioners, nor any one acting for them, have been trying to make a loan, or to sell bonds, in New York or elsewhere; nor have they any bonds to sell, or any loans to negotiate. What is meant by the dispatch, it is impossible to conjecture.

Mill and Mrs. Carlyle.

Did you ever hear the story of Mill calling upon Carlyle to tell him that the MSS. of the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution" had been used to light the fires by a servant in Mrs. Taylor's house? Mrs. Carlyle came down into the historian's study and found him attempting to console the philosopher, who, with his face covered by his hands, was sobbing like a child. Mrs. Carlyle, not knowing the cause of this terrible grief, ran out to the gate, where Mrs. Taylor was sitting in her carriage, and said to her, "I do hope, my dear, you have not left your husband."

PERTEET.

He Is Weary of the Ministers.

How They Toil for a Confession.

A Letter from One of His Spiritual Consolers.

A dispatch from our correspondent at Joliet yesterday in relation to Perteet, says that he has been in remarkably good spirits, and has taken his meals regularly. Tuesday he had a fainting spell, similar to the one he had upon receiving his recent respite, while attended by the Rev Mr. Smale, of Chicago.

SICK OF SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION.

He made some important statements yesterday to a gentleman who visited him. He says that he is heartily sick of being annoyed by ministers. Speaking of a certain minister, he said that he had used his utmost power to extort from him a confession, even going so far recently as to say to him (Perteet) that he believed he had been made an instrument of God to send his wife to glory. Another minister, he said, had gone so far as to write out a confession for him and bring it to him to read, and have him sign it. He declared that he refused to sign it, but that the minister took it, and that he subsequently sent for it, and has it now in his possession. He says that he has made his peace with God, and has found far less difficulty in this than in resisting the demands of his spiritual advisers for a confession.

A NEWSPAPER DIVINE.

Tuesday he was visited by a Chicago divine, who came, so Perteet said, at the solicitation of a Chicago daily paper. He said the minister in question used all manner of means to secure a confession for the columns of the paper he was representing, and that, after an unsuccessful siege, he returned, no little disappointed. On taking his leave he wanted to know whether it would be necessary for him to come and see him again. Perteet replied, very shortly, that if he wanted him he would let him know. Yesterday he noticed a squad of boys gazing at his window from the outside. He playfully took up a cup of water which was in the room, and emptied it on their heads. He does not like to be gazed at, or even be seen, and when even a friend approaches his cell he often hides his face, apparently involuntarily. He has almost entirely ceased writing, and when he is executed he will leave but little unpublished matter behind him, though he says he has been urged to write several articles, among others one attacking his counsel.

HIS LAST STATEMENT.

During the interview yesterday, he stated distinctly that he had never made any confession, despite the strivings of his spiritual advisers, but that he had prepared a document which he then had under his pillow, and which he would hand to the sister of the Sheriff on the eve of his execution. Our correspondent was, however, able to get at the substance of the document in question. In it he makes this statement, which he has so often made before: "If I killed my wife, I am unconscious of it; yet I won't say that I didn't do it." Besides this, the document contains several statements bearing upon his case, but nothing whatever by way of confession, and nothing important which has not already appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

THE PREPARATIONS

are complete for his execution, even to the shroud and coffin. His remains will be interred in what is known as the State Prison burying-ground. The execution will take place about 1½ o'clock to-morrow. Brooks & Co. furnish the rope for the occasion, which is ⅝ inch manilla, weighing 9¾ pounds.

A WORD OF CHEER.

The following letter, written by one of the clergymen who attended Perteet last week, and joined in the application to the Governor for a reprieve, will be read with interest:

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1873.

Andrew J. Perteet, Joliet, Will Co., Ill.:

MY POOR FRIEND: You may think that I have neglected you, but in our hearts, as one of the subjects of our earnest prayers, you have ever been. Till this forenoon I did not know that your sentence was so soon to be executed, but hasten to express my hope that you are resting on the blood of Jesus Christ. It cleanses from all sin. Oh, do not fail to look up to that cross whereon hung the dear Redeemer. Fix your eyes on His merits, His atonement made for you. Lay hold on God, and remember that now He is all you have to trust in. We shall pray for you day and night, and Friday shall be given to fasting and prayer until we hear that you are either spared or in the Paradise of God.

My poor fellow, read on your knees Romans, VIII. chap. And may the spirit of the Apostle fill your solemn hours with joy. May the Divine Comforter be near to comfort you. I have not forgotten my promise to be near you, and, if you wish it, will come immediately to you. Delicacy has kept me from offering it before.

My heart bleeds for you, and I can do nothing but pray.

Let not doubts distract you, Jesus waits you as your trust is in him. Oh he prayed for us and his own murderers "Father forgive them they know not what they do." Remember that only a little throb of pain and then (being forgiven) *Glory Eternal Glory* awaits you.

Acquit you like a Christian my Brother, Jesus stands by. His promise sure "I will never leave you nor forsake you."

Oh may his comfort be with you in the dread hour which he only can illumine.

Remember I will come on the *next train* if you telegraph me—at No. 44. Lasalle street (News Boys Home) and now with breaking heart I send this message to cheer you a little.

May Jesus Strengthen you now and to the end——Amen,—

Your Loving friend
John, A. Smale,
care Mr. Billings
44 Lasalle St.

A Boor in Rome.

We have read nothing more disagreeable about a countryman lately than the following from the New York *Post* concerning Joaquin Miller: "From a private letter from Rome, dated Nov. 2, we glean the following account of a curious interview between two noted personages: Joaquin Miller, the Oregon poet, was here yesterday, and I requested a friend to present him to Miss Hosmer, the sculptor. The interview was thus described to me: When the studio was reached, Miss Hosmer appeared on the threshhold to receive her guests. After the presentation, without making the usual salutations, Miller stopped short and, in his peculiar manner, examined curiously his hostess, and then blurted, 'Hosmer, I like your eye.' The circuit of the studio was then begun. Miller had but little to say until the party approached a fine statue, around the base of which were two serpents twined around one another. These he regarded intently exclaiming, 'Hosmer, I am a savage. I don't know much about your beautiful forms and figures, but I do know what a serpent is like; and dern me if they ain't the best I ever saw.' The last statue was some beautiful ideal affair of Miss Hosmer. This seemed to attract the poet immensely, for, after a long stare, he ejaculated, gazing upon the marble, 'Hosmer, you're a great man.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND 2 TOWN LOTS free to each member of our colony. No irrigation; railroad fare only $18. For circular call on H. E. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

BIRDS! BIRDS!—JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, a lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other kinds of singing birds at lowest prices. 16 North Wells-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

DANCING EVERY SATURDAY EVENING AT Wedgwood's Union Hall, No. 161 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Lovers of good order, good music and dancing are cordially invited. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 75 cents, coat room included. Music by Wedgwood's Band. Office 47 Clark-st., Room 15.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE, to run on shares; first-class. Address W 40, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. A young man cleared $19 in three days, a farmer sold 68 boxes in seven hours; a lady sold 280 boxes in ten days. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN USING gas, to sell the best gas burner ever used; sample sent free on receipt of 20 cents. Address B. DONAHUE & CO., 113 Liberty-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—$60 A WEEK EASY. THE most practical articles sold on the most common-sense plan and at large profits. Samples free. Call or send and try the sure thing. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—150,000 BRICKS. WILL PAY PART cash and part real estate. A. K. WATERS, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LUMBER, FENCING, COMMON board, shingles, &c., $1,000 to $10,000. Will pay in cash and real estate. Address R 29, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

BARNES' $20 FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAW, WARranted to cut 2-inch thick one foot per minute, or 1-inch thick four feet per minute. GERRITT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSIness and residence property, in each division of the city and suburbs.
We offer to capitalists good investments in improved business property, well rented.
To manufacturers some of the best manufacturing property in the city on favorable terms.
To those seeking homes some of the most desirable residences in the city and suburbs.
To farmers well located and improved farms.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. will be sold low and on easy terms; sewerage, water, gas, and pavement; look at it and secure a bargain. Apply to owner, ALFRED JAMES, south-west corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling on a first-class South Side avenue; price $8,000; small cash payment; a great bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 37 ARTESIAN-AV.; $100 down; $180 each year five years; $1,500 five years. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—FINE BUILDING lots; with the side track, and the new depot, and the many improvements contracted for, we offer the best investment in lots, and can guarantee larger profits than in any suburb around Chicago; terms easy. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL VERY fine residences just completed; these have been built from model plans, and since the decline in building material, and we are able to give bargains to those desiring good homes, which we are offering on easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I CAN SELL TWO LOTS IN ENGLEwood, 2 blocks from station, for $350 each; good title, easy terms; 50 trains per day. Call at 11:30 a. m., and go and see them. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON the West Side at great bargains for cash, or on easy terms and long time. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICES IN REAL ESTATE—On account of being in want of cash, we will sell either South, West, or North Side improved or unimproved, centrally located residence property, or choice suburban acres, at almost your own prices, for a good cash payment down, and balance on easy time. We are overloaded and must sell. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, main floor.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—2-STORY AND basement brick house No. 172 Warren-av., lot 45x125, with barn; price $10,000, worth $15,000. 64½ feet, east front, North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av., for $9,000, worth $15,000. Must be all cash on the nail. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., near Twelfth-st. Also, residence lots on Oakley and Thirteenth-sts. Will sell on long time without cash payment, if improved. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIDGE LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot in South Englewood, on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—72 ACRES OF LAND AT SOUTH ENglewood, at a great bargain; price, $112,500; easy terms. GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GOOD BARgains offered in acre property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—TWO FIVE-acre blocks (subdivided) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first-sts., in Section 5. Belt railroad will run on Ninetieth-st. Ground is only a short distance west of the Rock Island Railroad. Price, $900 per acre. WM. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—ONE PIECE of 30 acres (subdivided) east of the Rock Island Railroad, at $1,250 per acre. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT DESPLAINES, only $4 per foot; high and dry, near the depot; $10 cash down, $5 per month. Room 13, Methodist Block. IVES & ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $560; $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF GROVE LAND, IN SECtions 8, 27, 12, half mile from railroad, at $50 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) acres, subdivided, at Grand Crossing. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN SEC. 5, TOWN 38, Range 13 east, near Austin; would exchange for flouring mill. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTTAGE and two lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE 40-ACRE FRUIT FARMS IN Illinois, 35 miles from St. Louis; $200 each, cash, if taken soon. HOSMER & GIBSON, 116 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY on Madison, State, or Halsted-sts., worth about $10,000 or $12,000; will pay $5,000 cash and brick house clear of incumbrance. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE TO THREE LOTS IN FAIR RESIdence locality, for cash, suburban lots, and Western lands (unincumbered). Would assume incumbrance. STEVENS, Odell Lumber Co., 526 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON LOT, NORTH SIDE; NOT to exceed $4,000; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOT INSIDE CITY LIMits in exchange for a horse and buggy worth $600 and balance cash. Inquire of J. A. SCOTT, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR THREE or four houses, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st., at prices ranging from $5,000 to $15,000; must be bargains and get cash in hand. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES belonging to us having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against purchasing the same:
Note of John Mueller, indorsed by J. A. C. Curtis, $78.70.
Note of Peter Rich, indorsed by J. A. C. Curtis, $70.
Note of Enderich & Entzminger, indorsed by J. A. C. Curtis, $110.
Note of Peter Ragor, indorsed by J. A. Hill, $314.15.
Note of Novelty Manuf. Co., indorsed by S. Pollak, $100.
Also, sundry other notes and acceptances payable to us or our order, upon which forged indorsements may be made; also sundry notes and memoranda of indebtedness made by the firm to individual members thereof and others. If the finders of the notes, papers, &c., will return them they will be suitably rewarded.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS,
221 Lake-st., and 27 Franklin-st.
CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1873.

FOUND—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND TWENTY-second-st., lady's breast-pin, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. P. BLISS, 119 South Park-av.

LOST—TUESDAY, AN EAR-RING IN THE SHAPE of a cross, and containing six garnets. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 283 Huron-st., North Side.

LOST—SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG. HAD ON a common leather collar. Any person returning him to the Grand Pacific Hotel bar will receive $10.

LOST—DEC. 17, GOING FROM 656 MICHIGAN-AV. to or on the State-st. cars, a pocket-book containing $55 in bills and some small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. Weston, at the above number, or with F. C. Vehmeyer, at the office of the Union Steamboat Company, 162 South Water-st.

LOST—ABSTRACT MADE BY HANDY, SIMMONS & Co. of west ½ Block 10, Sec. 33, Town 40, Range 14. A liberal reward will be paid for it at MEARS, BATES & CO., No. 1 East Kinzie-st.

LOST—DEC. 16, WHILE GOING FROM 164 SOUTH Desplaines-st. to 11 South Franklin-st., via Lumberman's Line, on Madison-st., a chain bracelet, with five settings, topaz stone. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at office of William Archdeacon, 11 Franklin-st.

LOST—A FULL-BLOODED ENGLISH SETTER; answers to name of Frank; liver color and brockle, bushy tail and long ears; $10 reward. Corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A HORSE FROM 36 MILler-st.; a large size, stout, gray horse, with a small lump or blister on left shoulder, with short tail. Any one bringing the same to above address will be handsomely rewarded.

TAKEN UP—CAME INTO MY PREMISES A LARGE hog. Owner will prove property, pay charges, and remove at once. JOHN STOKES, 24 Lawrence-st.

$5 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return of lady's locket taken from Gallery, 484 South State-st., on 16th inst.

$10 REWARD—LOST, LAST THURSDAY AFTERnoon, a large English coach dog, thickly spotted, answers to the name of "Spotty," or "Andy." Return to 495 Wabash-av., or to Uhlich House, corner State and Twenty-second-st., and no questions asked.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing, at 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the West Side Singer Office, 215 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOWE SEWING-MACHINE, with $15 worth of attachments, in good order, at a panic price, for cash. 95 North Morgan-st.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—THE REGULAR West Side branch office, 144 South Halsted-st., sells machines on easy monthly payments. Sewing supplied in payment for those who desire it. Machines repaired.

TWENTY-FIVE GROVER & BAKER ELASTICstitch, and 20 Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machines, cheap for cash, or will take good note. Address T 35, Tribune office.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 128 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums. 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 118 West Washington-st., containing 12 rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, and gas complete. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURtis, a 14-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 16, 89 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, NEARLY new, No. 20 Michigan-av. Inquire down-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURNISHed cottage, No. 828 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—A FINE NEW BRICK DWELLING ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., very cheap to a good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of double cottage, $12; single cottage, $16—each 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, 1104 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire of Mr. WELLS, 1098 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st., $30 per month; also, 1029 Wabash-av., $50 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Manchester-place). Contains eleven rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE WITH all modern improvements; hot and cold water, baths, etc.; east of Union Park near West Washington-st.; will rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of PHILIP CONLEY, St. Charles Hotel, 15 and 17 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT stable, near horse-cars, and small dwelling, central, South Side, cheap. S. S. JONES, 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE CORNER HARRISONst. and Third-av. Apply to P. O'NEILL.

TO RENT—WILL RENT 10 ROOM HOUSE HALF mile north of Union Park, to right party for $30 per month. IVES & ROBINSON, Methodist Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen, and unfurnished front parlor, with furnace-heat; cheap rent. No. 689 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE: also large and pleasant furnished room, with large closet, bath-room, etc., on same floor; day board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; also one furnished sleeping room. Inquire at 361 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives (without children), opposite Sherman House. 41 South Clark-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, AT 121 SOUTH Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS, OVER STORE 261 South Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Inquire on premises, from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED IN PART; desirable for housekeeping; low to an exceptional party without children. 134 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SMALL, UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 180 East Adams-st. Inquire of S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM AT 41 South LaSalle-st., near Hooley's, with fire and care. Only $16 per month.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished rooms, $12 to $16. Also, furnished rooms, cheap, to gents or ladies with references.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room in private family. References required. Moderate rent and good attention. Call at 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—2 GOOD UNFURNISHED ROOMS, very cheap, to one or two respectable women, without children, that have a machine, and wish to pay rent in sewing. Location, State, near Thirty-first-st. Address care of M. JACKSON, 1460 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, $15 PER MONTH. Also very pleasant unfurnished rooms, at 177 Clark-st. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDING CORner State and Harrison-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family, very comfortable, at 110 South Green-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—$25 A MONTH—LOWER HALF OF 551 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. Inquire at house or at 286 Wabash-av. J. LANE.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, $50 per month, No. 630 West Madison-st., near Union Park. Apply on premises or at Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE, WITH 3 ROOMS. Fixtures and stock for sale. Only $15 rent. 50 East Harrison-st., near State.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE, WATER AND steam heating, furnished or unfurnished, until May or longer. Room 15 Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR 4 or 5 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for gent and wife. Furnished house preferred, or would take a house partly furnished. Must be convenient to street-cars and in pleasant locality. Will pay from $20 to $40 per month. Address J. L. CAMPBELL, 121 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

7 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, single or en suite. Also, day boarders accommodated.

100 THIRD-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE AND 1 single room, with board; rooms unfurnished excepting carpets. Will furnish if required.

396 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; hot and cold water; suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. References required.

481 WABASH-AV.—PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF beautiful rooms, with first-class table, will do well to call. Prices reasonable.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with hot and cold water, closets, etc., to rent with board; house and table first-class.

532 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, with or without board; references.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, single rooms; also very pleasant double front room; all on third floor. References required.

986 INDIANA-AV. — A PLEASANT FRONT room for two gentlemen, or man and wife, with first-class table. Call at once and secure it.

I CAN GIVE SIX OR EIGHT YOUNG GENTLEmen the best accommodations in the city for the price in lodging and boarding. Apply at Room 27, Reaper Block.

West Side.

17 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST. CARS—A very pleasant room, with board; for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also single rooms. Brick house; moderate improvements.

43 CENTRE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODAtions for gentleman and wife, with good stabling if desired.

140 WARREN-AV.—SUITE FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also single rooms; good board, pleasant home; one block from Madison-st. cars.

224 WEST MONROE-ST. — PLEASANT AND cheap room with board, for two gentlemen or two ladies; day-boarders $4 per week.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD FURNISHED rooms, with board at reasonable rates, for three or four young men. Brick house, bath-room, hot and cold water.

263 AND 265 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDING; pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Day board, $4.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE SOUTH room, well furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room, with board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board, suitable for families. Also one single room; all modern improvements.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—A front suite of rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; hot and cold water. Terms moderate.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NICE FURnished rooms with board; price very low; for gentlemen and ladies.

BOARDING—WITH VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in new house, with modern conveniences; pleasant locality, near Lincoln Park. Address T 85, Tribune office.

Hotels.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER MADISON AND Desplaines-sts.—Good rooms and board $6 per week; Commutation tickets, 21 meals, $4.50.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders; must be on West Side near Sangamon-st., and would prefer family who attend Centenary M. E. Church. Address T 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family, where breakfast can be had at half-past 6. Location, south of Twelfth-st. and north of Twenty-second-st. Address BOARD, P 26, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR SUBURBAN property, two valuable horses, with harness, buggy, &c. Inquire at Rowland's Livery on Twenty-second-st. The owner's address can also be had there.

FOR SALE—A NICE BROWN MORGAN HORSE; 15 very gentle, and a good driver; worth about $175; will sell at a bargain, or trade for a horse of less value. 454 Michigan-av.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY EXpress and delivery wagons of all kinds, also one Dayton wagon, at 261 South Canal-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—FULL ASSORTMENT OF double and single Portlands, 3 second-hand top-buggies, 3 light grocery wagons, and all cheap. HATHAWAY'S, 650 State-st.

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, in good order, for a livery, for cash and unincumbered real estate. Call at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, A LIGHT EXpress wagon and horse; also a set of second-hand meat-market tools. Address, with stamp, giving lowest cash price, for two days, U 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS clerks at 234 and 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands bookkeeping, to take charge of set of books and do collecting. Address D K, stating terms, references, etc., care of Carrier 31.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL SAWYER. APPLY at 213 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A PATTERN-MAKER, ONE THAT UNderstands making patterns for small malleable iron castings. Apply to HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN A CARriage paint shop; one who has worked at the business preferred. McELWAIN & GRAHAM, 192 East Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TINSMITH TO SETTLE AT HIGHwood; good opening. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO SLATERS, TO whom best wages will be paid. Address C. N. SHULTZ, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—CABINET MAKER, ONE ACCUSTOMed to laying veneers. SAMMANS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $63 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—NEGRO BOY FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS old. Call at 183 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 130 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, ACtive men with small capital; rare chance. I. S. RICHARDSON, patent-agent.

WANTED—AT THE OCEAN OYSTER-HOUSE, opposite McVicker's Theatre and Madison-st., one or two men, for waiters. Only those used to the business need apply.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY and country to sell a new $1 article needed in every family. We want none but smart, reliable men; such can secure a good and permanent business for the winter. Call at 37 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF FIRST-CLASS ability for Appleton's Cyclopedia, revised, Picturesque America, Seward's Travels Around the World. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS COOKing meats. Inquire at 17 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A LIGHT, genteel business, that will pay $15 a week. Young men and women are making $5 to $7 a day. Call or send. Samples free. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, HONEST BOY. Apply to the Janitor, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; pays well; few dollars required for outfit. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 222 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TEN GERMAN WAITERS, 15 TO 18 years old, who speak English. Call in the morning at Parker House, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND HARNESScleaner. Apply, after 9 a. m., at Northwestern Stables, 245 and 247 Michigan-st.

WANTED—AT THE WABASH HOUSE, CORNER Congress-st., a first-class meat and pastry cook. References required.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON STOCK, AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, 414, 416, and 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 628 WEST LAKE-ST. IN hair store, one that can straighten and weave hair; will pay $3 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 1480 Prairie-av. Recommend must be good.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 78 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family; good references required. Apply at 933 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SENSIBLE WOMAN ABLE TO take care of two children and do sewing, etc. Apply at 123 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—AT 26 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF Monroe-st., a good girl to help in the kitchen.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork,—no Irish need apply,—at 263 West Madison.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 648 Burnside-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES TO LEARN dressmaking. Apply at 165 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT CAN cut and fit. Apply at 230 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONER. APPLY AT BOSTON Laundry, 49 Eldridge-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ASSIST IN THE work of a small family and learn type-setting. Apply at 143 North Oakley-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO CARE FOR AND ENTERtain a patient; will make arrangements for the winter if agreeable. JAMES B. STOREY, 34 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON CHIcago real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND UPwards on first-class unincumbered real estate security. By M. MAUGHAN, Office 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collateral. T. ATKINSON, 27 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR 3 YEARS, ON INSIDE property worth double that amount. Inquire of GEO. C. FRY, 86 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$250 FOR SIX MONTHS ON BRICK building on leased lot. Address S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000, THREE TO SIX months, by a responsible party, with first lien, real estate security. Principals only will address O 12 Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER, LONG or short time. H. J. CHRISTOPH & CO., No. 75 South Clark-st.

$1,200 OR $1,500 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS upon inside property worth $4,000. Also, $2,000 for one year upon similar security. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

$1,800 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR 3 years, on good city real estate security. Address P 36, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on good collaterals, at 4 to 6 months. OLIVER BESLEY, 157 Washington-st.

$5,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 years, at 10 per cent and commission. Applicant and security must be "gilt edge." Principals only need apply. State character of property, and address T 91, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale. Small capital. Must be sold. Party going East. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND jewelry for sale very cheap. Country buyers call at D'UTASSY'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

A BRANCH SAVINGS BANK HOLDING LARGE deposits for sale. Address U 45, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE, SOUTH SIDE, good stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, &c., &c.; part real estate, secured paper, and cash. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st., or evenings 614 Cottage Grove-av.

HALF INTEREST IN A HARDWARE AND house furnishing business for sale; located in the heart of the city, South Side. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

I HAVE TWO STORES IN TOWN, AND HAVE DEtermined to sell one of them this week at a bargain to a party out of business with some ready money. This is a chance seldom offered, as it is a light, profitable, and genteel business. Apply at 43 West Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE CARBONATED STONE WORKS FOR sale, building patterns, furnaces, material, teams, trucks, &c.; will exchange. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED OYSTER AND coffee houses in the city, feeding from 300 to 500 a day, low rent, elegantly fitted up, near prominent corner two squares from Court-House, for sale at a bargain. Reasons explained. This is a rare chance, and to secure it apply soon, as we mean to sell. E. F. RUSH & CO., brokers, 194 South Clark-st., Room 13.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH LICENSE, FOR sale cheap, 263 East Randolph-st. Location unsurpassed. Proprietor going East. Apply on premises.

SMALL, WELL-EQUIPPED PRINTING OFFICE for sale, with daily paper having good list of advertisers, very cheap. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD SAMPLE-ROOM, IF taken to-day. No. 455 State-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7 OCT. PIANO, VERY CHEAP for cash. Purchaser, please call and see. 62 South Clark-st.

MONEY SAVED! MONEY SAVED!—J. K. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av., is selling pianos at such low prices that almost everybody can afford to buy. Go and see them.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TWO MORNING GLORY STOVES, largest size. FARRAR & WHEELER, 155 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HEATING STOVES, BUT little used, very low. E. E. RYAN, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS SELL AT AUCTION EVery Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Make advances on all classes of goods left on storage or to be sold, and keep on hand at their salesrooms, No. 23 South Canal-st., a general assortment of household and auction goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in a wholesale grocery; not afraid of work; would travel for liquor house, or porter, with a fair prospect of promotion. Good penman. References. Address HENRY, 134 North Ada-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office, or as a salesman; speaks English, German, and French. Best references. Address S 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper, from Jan. 1, with a jobbing house where the services of a competent and reliable man are required. Address for reference P 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper; best references as to ability and integrity; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Address N 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE DRUGgist, as clerk in a country drugstore, or take charge, giving time and experience in place of capital, or will give security for $700 to $1,000. Address X 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker and engraver, either in or out of city; good reference. Address N 66, Tribune office, one week.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN OF large business experience, and thorough qualifications, a position as bookkeeper, or correspondent in a commission house, with view to partnership; can advance $1,500 now. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; well acquainted with the city, and obliging. Good city reference. Address T 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family, who truly understands the care of horses and carriages. Best of city reference. Address T 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE TEAM OR CARE of a private team by an experienced hand. Call on or address D. P. HALL, 553 South Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience in the hardware trade as traveling salesman for some first-class hardware store or implement house. Can find the best of city references. Address Room 3, 147 Randolph-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN to take care of an office or do writing; is a plain and rapid writer; willing to make himself useful in any capacity to maintain his family. Address W 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, laundry, or dining-room work, by a competent girl. Inquire at 13 Miller-st. City references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework for a small family. Call at 56 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO general housework. Call at 25 String-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at 158 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl, to do second work or nurse; is a first-class seamstress. Please address JENNY, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply to A M, 901 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a gentleman's family; can give good reference. Address S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel, restaurant, or private family, city or country, by an English girl; good reference. Apply at 13 Artesian-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer, and ironer or general housework. Apply 49 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry-cook in a hotel or restaurant or first-class boarding-house. Apply 624 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply, for 2 days, 21 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to do general housework; no objection to short distance in the country. 624 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER; WILL go by the day or week; can give best of reference; has late patterns. Apply at or address 161 Twenty-fourth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER TO A single gentleman, or widow with one child not objected to, by a middle-aged English woman, not afraid of work. Good references. Address O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A competent lady; home more an object than salary; location not limited; best of reference. No. 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will exchange for a No. 1 improved unincumbered farm, within 80 miles of Chicago. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR house and lot in city, will pay some money or assume incumbrance. SHELDON & CO., 136 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood for unincumbered improved farms. G. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS OF any kind, 700 acres of good pine land. Also, $10,000 in first mortgages on real estate. Also, 20 lots in city of Chicago. If you mean business call at 384 West Twelfth-st., corner of Blue Island-av., from 1 to 5 p. m., for five days, Room No. 1, up stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL OR house on leased ground, a fine stock of plumbing goods and lease of the best shop in town; good location. MASON & MILLS, 145 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—OR WILL SELL AT A BARgain, one of the finest and most spacious warehouses (brick) in the city; well suited for packing, malthouse, mill, or storage building; covers lot 40x150; location central. If in exchange, North Side property preferred, improved or unimproved; will go as far out as Evanston. Value, $40,000; no incumbrance. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—15 LOTS, 50X130, IN IRVING Park, and 1,200 feet in South Lawn, for a good farm. JOHN M. SHORIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM NEAR NILES, MICH., for city property. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE GOT A NICE FARM near Niles, Mich., which I will trade for a stock of drugs, groceries, or clothing. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED paying business to trade for real estate and a little cash; other openings. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES SOUTHWEST, NEAR station, for inside property; equity $3,000; small incumbrance. L. J. HITZ, 311 State-st.

480 ACRES OF NO. 1 IOWA LAND TO TRADE for stock of goods. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A SET OF furs for a Christmas present, or for any other purpose, go to Room 1, 145 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Mink sets, $8 to $25; ermine, $20; Alaska sable, $10; and all other kinds at proportionate low prices; three beautiful white fox robes, $20 each; two gold watches, cheap.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARE TICKET TO St. Louis. Inquire at 114 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS—ST. LOUIS, $9; Quincy, $8; for gent and lady to Omaha, $20; from Omaha for gent and lady, $10; from Omaha for two gents, $15. Tickets bought. 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS and jewelry; closing out very cheap. Country buyers call at D'UTASSY'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MILCH COW, A VERY SUperior milker; also buggy-pole, complete. Inquire at 713 Fulton-st., near Robey.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 80 TONS OF LACKAWANNA coal in dealers' yard, which we have no use for. Will sell in one or more ton-lots, delivered at $9.50 per ton. Send orders to W, care of Carrier A, 37.

FOR SALE—OR TO FEED ON JOINT ACCOUNT—shock-corn, hay, and stalks, sufficient to winter 300 head of cattle. Apply to CONGER BROS., Union Stock Yards, Chicago; or to the subscriber, on the premises. A. WOLCOTT, Wolcott, White County, Ind.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS, SIGNS, AND gas fixtures at a bargain, if removed at once; also store to rent, 131 South Halsted-st. Apply to R. H. McDOWELL, 324 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVERGREENS—500 CHOICE EVERgreen trees, from 5 to 10 feet high. Inquire of MR. CHENY, at South Englewood, or at 206 LaSalle-st. L. A. GILBERT & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, SEVERAL CLUSTER diamond rings, watches and chains, and one set mink furs. 128 Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 78 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying hotel can be had on extremely favorable terms, by the right party with a few thousand dollars in cash, on application to WM. E. HAYES, Room 8 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE PLACE OF REtiring partner in a first-class, safe, conservative business, netting $20,000 per annum. Only parties of standing and responsibility with at least $10,000 cash. Address for interview with real name. T 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RETAIL GROcery business; good chance and cheap rent. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., basement. NORTON.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN CUTTING pork. Call at 11 North Halsted-st., at 10 o'clock a. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN LIGHT, genteel business; stock and fixtures for required amount. 123 South Clark-st., Room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING $4,000 in real estate wants to place it in some paying business as silent partner. Address W 18, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY ONE KNOWING the whereabouts of Louis Waterbury, who came to the city Nov. 1, and has not since been heard of, will please send address to 745 State-st.

THE CITY TREASURY.

No Important Developments Yesterday.

It Is Asserted that Riverside Ruined Mr. Gage.

His Offer to Turn Over His Property Considered too Indefinite.

The Subject Will Be Further Considered To-Day.

Scenes in the Treasurer's Office —O'Hara and the Banks.

The Opinion of a Cleveland Paper.

There was not much more than the usual crowd of Aldermen, office-seekers, and loafers around the City Hall yesterday, and the excitement caused by the defalcation in the City Treasury had somewhat subsided. The worst was known, and whatever speculation was indulged in related to the probable amount the city would recover, how it would be recovered, and what would be done with Mr. Gage. It was generally believed that the city would come out all right in the end, though it would take some time.

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE

presented nothing unusual during the forenoon. Of course there were many Aldermen in there, looking wise and important, and asking questions about the balance, and what the banks were going to turn over. Mr. Brennan, who represented Mr. O'Hara, was cool and courteous, as usual, pretending to tell everything, while at the same time he told nothing. He shook hands with distinguished ability, and smiled as if smiling were the end and aim of his existence. Occasionally he would be interrupted by applicants at the counter, who desired to draw money or deposit it, and then he would turn and shake hands and smile again. Mr. Olcott, Mr Gage's Cashier, was busy with Mr. Hilton, the bookkeeper, posting up the books to the time when Mr. Gage's connection with the office ceased. Once in awhile inquiries would be made for Mr. Gage, but the inquirers were put off by the statement that he was unwell and could not be seen. Of course he was not at the office. The books were written up to Monday evening, and the following report was sent, unsigned, by Mr. Olcott to the Comptroller:

MR. GAGE'S FINAL REPORT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1873.

To S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller:

SIR: The City Treasurer reports that he has received and credited to the several accounts and funds during the month of ——, 1873, the amounts as below stated:

Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1873		$1,118,110.49
RECEIPTS.		
General taxes 1872	$ 4,436.19	
Water fund	66,315.09	
Water-tax fund	30,735.95	
Sewerage fund	472.50	
Sewerage-tax fund	322.75	
Board Public Works appropriation	882.83	
Fees	87.60	
Bridewell fines	423.50	
Fines Police Courts	159.50	
From Police Clerk	851.50	
From Police Clerk	805.50	
From Police Clerk	175.00	
General fund	17,991.18	
License	1,126.23	
Special assessments	1,310.20	
School-tax fund	162.60	
Rents	160.00	
Personal redemption	58.50	
Personal redemption	928.85	
Personal redemption	172.50	
Personal redemption	704.15	
		$128,282.04
Total		$1,246,392.53
Warrants on the Treasurer "paid" to Dec. 16, 1873, and returned herewith		280,611.72
Balance in Treasury Dec. 16, 1873		$965,780.81

THE BANKS.

This report is taken from the accounts of the Treasurer's office, and does not pretend to represent the true state of affairs, which leaves the amount of the defalcation as reported yesterday, $352,703.23. The checks presented to the different banks, it is understood, were honored; at least Mr. O'Hara was satisfied that they were all right. In some cases the deposits were not disturbed, but in others they were changed, so that the city money is now distributed among the banks as follows: German National, Hibernian, Fidelity, Union National, Third National, Traders' National. The Illinois Loan and Trust Company will get some of the cash, and so will one or two other institutions not yet decided upon. The total amount turned over to Mr. O'Hara by the banks was $466,409.09, which does not include the amount in the suspended banks, but does include the interest money. In addition, there was $5,445.85 in currency and $7,500 in individual checks, making a total of $479,344.94. Deducting this from $964,588.77, the amount due the city, there remains $482,243.23, and deducting from the latter $132,500, the amount in the suspended banks, the amount of the defalcation remains as before, $352,743.23.

THE NEW ACCOUNTS.

Mr. O'Hara has not yet begun to strike his balances, which is usually done every evening, but will probably begin to-day, when he will know exactly how much money he has on hand, and will open a new set of accounts. The usual business was transacted yesterday, when $7,618.53 was paid into the Treasury, and $292.72 paid out.

MR. GAGE'S PROPOSITION.

In the afternoon there was an informal meeting of some members of the Finance Committee with the Mayor and Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. What was done was not made public. His Honor the Mayor had nothing particular to communicate, Mr. Hayes would not make public the contents of the written proposition of Mr. Gage, and Judge Norton, in his good-humored way, dismissed interviewers with the impression that he was a fine, genial gentleman and a good lawyer, but was the worst kind of material for interviewing purposes. Fault was found by the authorities with Mr. Gage's proposition, because it was too general in its terms, for, while it contained a schedule of the property, it did not contain a description thereof, or give any clew to mortgages and incumbrances that might diminish its value to the city.

MEETING TO-DAY.

To sum up, little or no progress was made in the case yesterday. Very likely Mr. O'Hara will to-day make an official report of the state of the Treasury to the Comptroller, who will then take official cognizance of the defalcation. The Finance Committee will meet at 1 o'clock to consider that and other matters.

A LEGAL POINT.

Yesterday forenoon Mayor Colvin, Comptroller Hayes, and Corporation Counsel Norton held a secret meeting in the Comptroller's office, to consider a written proposition from Mr. Gage. They would not let the reporters see the document, but gave them an idea of what it contained, and, from the statements made, it appears that Mr. Gage submitted a list of his property, and proposed a trustee should take charge and dispose of it for the benefit of the city. The schedule was the same as that which has already been printed in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Gage's offer was to surrender all of his possessions to the city without restriction. The question before the meeting was, If the city accepts Mr. Gage's offer, can it still hold his bondsmen responsible in the event of a shortage? The matter was argued at some length, but, as Judge Norton was not prepared to give his opinion, it was agreed that he should be given time to examine the law and report. Mr. Gage's letter was then turned over to the Comptroller, and the meeting adjourned. It is understood that the Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel are determined not to enter into an agreement that will in any way invalidate the liability of the bond-men.

MR. GAGE AND THE RIVERSIDE COMPANY.

From a gentleman who was perfectly conversant with the business relations of Mr. Gage with the Riverside Company, we learn the following facts: In 1869 Mr. Gage sold his Riverside farm to that Company, which agreed to pay him $300 per acre for the tract, consisting of 1,000 acres. By the terms of the transfer, the title remained in Mr. Gage, from whom alone a deed of the lots could be obtained, and to whom was to be paid the sum of $300 for each lot of 50 by 200 feet, as it found a purchaser. In this way Mr. Gage received, in all, about $95,000—enough, it may be taken for granted, to cover his original investment in the land, which he had held for several years. After a time the Company began to be less prompt in the payment of the $300 upon each lot sold by them, and Mr. Gage was induced to give many of the deeds without exacting the complete fulfillment of the contract. In this way he became involved with the Riverside Company, to whom he made occasional loans, until at last he was obliged to carry the concern in order to save himself. It is a fact which has now passed into history, that the Riverside Improvement Company was a magnificent failure in a financial point of view, and it is asserted by those who profess to know all about the matter, that Mr. Gage's present position is wholly the result of his dealings with that Company, and that there, and nowhere else, the money was sunk. The Company now owes him about $300,000. Soon after disposing of the Riverside farm, he purchased the tract of 250 acres now known as Atwood Place. For ninety acres he paid at the rate of about $100 per acre, and the remaining 160 acres cost him but $50 per acre. A little over a year ago he was offered $250,000 for the property, and refused it, his design being to make of it a magnificent country-seat, in which, after his retirement from active business, he could pass the remainder of his days. The complicated condition of his affairs induced him to change his mind, and in September last, just before the panic, he accepted an offer of $200,000 for Atwood Place, but the sale fell through on account of the panic. At the beginning of his second term, two years ago, Mr. Gage's accounts as City Treasurer were in perfectly sound condition. He had not then drawn a dollar from the Treasury for his own use, and he could have turned over the office to his successor at an hour's notice. He was, however, in the habit of making occasional advances to contractors to whom the city was indebted for work performed. This was done as a special favor, to enable the contractors to pay off their hands, as by the conditions of their contracts they could not draw the money until the assessments were paid in full. It was simply an accommodation, involving little risk to the City Treasurer. It is said that he never lost a dollar in this way.

THE BONDSMEN.

It was stated last evening that the bondsmen of Mr. Gage had taken the advice of several eminent lawyers, who gave their opinion that they could not be held on their bond. A variety of reasons were given, none of which are positively known, however.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think the question of interest upon the deposit of city funds is now in order. Permit me to say that the system heretofore in practice in this city, of permitting the Treasurer to appropriate the interest upon the city funds to his own use, I have always thought to be an outrage upon the taxpayers. The writer's opinion on this subject was formed in Canada, where the British rule applies, viz: That a trustee cannot speculate in his trust, and that the profits or interest made upon trust funds inure to the benefit of the trust. The City Treasurer is simply a trustee, not handling his own money, but the funds of the city, to which he bears the relation of trustee. Presuming that the Treasurer will be required to make affidavits of the state of his accounts, I cut from your paper the following extract from the affidavit of D. A. Gage:

And that I have not, directly or indirectly, used, loaned, invested, or converted to my own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest, or convert to his or their own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by me.

Assuming that the Treasurer puts the money in bank at interest, is it not well known that the banks lend out their deposits at higher rates for the benefit of the bank? I ask, how can the Treasurer make the required affidavit without committing perjury? I can see no difference if the money is put into a bank where no interest is paid, and more especially if the Treasurer is in any way interested in the bank.

It is my opinion that the only proper way, when there is a surplus in the Treasury not required for immediate use, is for the Treasurer to report the fact to the Council, in order that that body may provide for its use, either by anticipating indebtedness, or arranging for its deposit upon interest, and upon such security as the Council shall think sufficient, the sums thus disposed of to be put to the credit of the Treasurer, and thus relieving him of the responsibility for the safe keeping of large sums of money. Any honest, well-disposed officer would be glad to have his responsibility thus reduced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1873. OBSERVER.

THE GAGE MATTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During the municipal campaign of 1869, it was urged as against the re-election of Mr. Wentworth that he had pocketed the interest allowed by the banks upon funds deposited by him as City Treasurer. The people asked from his opponent, Mr. Gage, the pledge that if elected he would place the interest so received to the credit of the city, which pledge was given, and he was elected. No particular place for the deposit of the city moneys was pointed out by the law, or suggested by the people. This was left for the Treasurer himself to determine. The right or policy of receiving interest was not questioned, but it was insisted that the city and not the Treasurer should profit by it.

He gave bond in due form, and with the required sureties, for the protection of the city against loss. Since the people have so long approved of the using of the city funds by the Treasurer in some way not by them defined, which would yield a revenue to the city, ought we not in common fairness to take upon ourselves some of the responsibility for the sad results which have followed?

OUTSIDE COMMENTS.

The Cleveland *Leader* has the following remarks to make about the defalcation in the City Treasury:

It was not to be expected, of course, that so capable a city as Chicago would forego so common a luxury as a defaulting Treasurer. In a city where the highest form of business capacity is that which enables men to do the largest possible business on the capital of other men, it would be phenomenal if the keeper of the city purse should not take some such daring flights as should drop him very hard at times and constrain him to come up "short" at the day of reckoning. Considering that it is Chicago, there is reason for surprise and even dissatisfaction that the supposed deficit is only $400,000. In a city which does everything on such a grand scale, where cigars cost 50 cents and court-houses six millions and upwards, the modesty of the City Treasurer who is willing to have the annoyances of detection for the paltry sum of $400,000 is, to say the least, cheap and unworthy. Why did not Mr. Gage do something worthy of his town, and "hive" eight or ten millions, enough to cut a wide swath with and entitle him to first honors as a man capable of making the most of his opportunities? His business-like stupidity in making good his defalcation through his bail-bond signers, is also irregular and beneath the proper standard of a Chicago official. He should have stolen enough to have paid his sureties all that they have to pay on their bonds and then had enough left to quit on "ahead of the game." Mr. Gage is evidently too small a man and only "rattles round" in the position of Treasurer of the Phœnixed metropolis. This is the first case of undue modesty recorded of a Chicagoan.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

H. V. P. Black, President of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, is in the city.

C. B. Leland, Auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is in the city.

Joseph G. Pollak, the late County Clerk, is an applicant for a Consulship in Europe.

Mr. Murray F. Tuley, late Corporation Counsel, will leave the city to-day for Milwaukee to attend the marriage of a niece.

The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., passed the ordeal of examination as candidate for the ministry, Tuesday afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, before the Council, composed of the pastors and delegates from the several Baptist Churches in this city, and, by the unanimous vote of the body, was accepted for ordination. The services will be held hereafter.

The Mayor and Common Council and several of the most prominent citizens of Louisiana, Mo., were in the city yesterday, and held a consultation with the President of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, for the purpose of pressing upon him the necessity of constructing the iron railroad bridge now erecting by the Alton Company, in such a manner as to make it suitable for both railroad and highway traffic. Mr. Blackstone stated that he would most gladly comply with their request if he was not debarred from doing so by the law authorizing them to construct the bridge, but if the law could be amended through the influence of the Louisiana people he would do as requested.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—C. D. Clay, Lexington, Ky.; George Wilshire, Cincinnati; the Hon. Charles Miller, Pennsylvania; Thomas Hawley and M. C. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Hon. J. M. Quigley, Kentucky; M. T. January, St. Louis; H. V. DeMott, New Brunswick; Dr. J. A. Cloud, Philadelphia; the Hon. William Crooks, Minnesota. . . . *Palmer*—The Hon. William H. Burger, Indiana; Luke Joyce, Wyoming Territory; W. L. Campbell, Colorado Stage Company; "Diamond" Joe, McGregor, Iowa; W. E. Simmons, Kentucky; C. A. DeGraff, St. Paul. . . . *Sherman*—H. K. Boyle, Ottawa; James Parton, New York; Davis Wilson, Montana; the Hon. Gilbert D. Munson, Ohio; Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis; the Hon. J. M. Hodge, Kan.; N. B. Taylor, Indianapolis. . . . *Briggs*—W. Atkins, New York.

IN GENERAL.

Henry C. Carey is 81 years old.

Col. Robert S. Granger has been, at his own request, retired from the army.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that a night school for adults was opened recently at the girls' school, Hawarden. Among the teachers were Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and the Rev. S. E. Gladstone.

Mrs. Helen W. Webster, of New Bedford, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Hygiene at Vassar College.

The Armenian Archbishop Stephanowitch may be said to be a grandfather of the Church, as he has just completed his 105th year.

Mrs. Banning, of Ohio, the wife of the Liberal member of the House, is a blonde, youthful, very witty, and prettier yet.

Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, who has special charge of the weather of New Haven, says that the month of November just passed was the coldest one known in that city during the last ninety-five years.

One of our leading jurists was asked yesterday what he thought of the nomination of Mr. Williams. He replied that he hoped it would be confirmed, for if such a man was Gen. Grant's first choice, what would his second be?—*New York Tribune.*

The *Lancet* learns from authenthic sources that mental anxiety and confinement are doing their work on Marshal Bazaine, and that he now exhibits evidence of impaired health. The Marshal is suffering from nearly continuous headache, with paroxysms of feverishness and cold sweats.

The following remark of the Albany *Law Journal* on the subject of Mr. Williams seems to possess an interest, under existing circumstances, for the Senate Judiciary Committee: "We have taken the pains to examine the three volumes of 'Greene's reports,' and find that *nearly 50 per cent* of his decisions while on the District Bench of Iowa were reversed by the Supreme Court."

The friends of Mrs. Armitage have serious reasons to fear a return of her old mental malady, and, in order to place her beyond the reach of painful associations, Dr. Van Deusen, of the State Insane Asylum, has taken the bereaved lady into his own private household, where she will remain for a short time as a guest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

James Lyons, of Virginia, has got his pay. It will be remembered that this "old Whig" had become so Democratic last year that he could not support Horace Greeley, and so he co-operated with Blanton Duncan in getting up the Kentucky Bourbon Convention, over which he presided. President Grant now recognizes the services then rendered himself by appointing him to the United States Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Underwood. What is Blanton Duncan to get?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Merry Club hold their calico party at Martine's this evening.

H. W. Anderson will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. The subject is "Christ Our King."

The closing examination of the Hyde Park High School will be held to-day and to-morrow. The examination of classes will be interspersed with various literary exercises. There will be a dumb-bell exercise each afternoon.

The ladies of Hyde Park and Kenwood are preparing to give a social entertainment and reunion to the patrons and scholars of the High School. A good time is anticipated. Prof. Comnock will enliven the occasion with some of his choicest selections.

Templar Lodge 440, I. O. O. F., have changed their evening of meeting from Monday to Thursday. Every member is requested to be punctually on hand this evening at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, for work in the initiatory and other degrees.

A special meeting of the Council will be held this evening to receive and consider reports of committees. Though the consideration of the Mayor's nominees was made the special order for Monday night, it is understood that an effort will be made to run them through this evening.

The teachers and friends of the Clinton Street Mission School will give a grand entertainment at Paxton & Green's dining-rooms, No. 120 Washington street, next to the Board of Trade, this evening at 8 o'clock. There will be supper, music, and speeches. The whole proceeds will go to provide a great treat for the children Christmas-day.

A fair and festival will be given by the ladies of the Church of the Redeemer in the basement of the church, corner Sangamon and Washington streets, this afternoon and evening, for the sale of Christmas goods, of which a large assortment have been made. Supper will be served by the ladies from 6 to 9 o'clock.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Mrs. Spafford, one of the passengers on the Ville du Havre, and which was received yesterday by her sister, a resident of this city:

NOV. 28, ON BOARD A VESSEL (THE TRI-MOUNTAIN).

MY DEAR HUSBAND AND SISTER: My heart is broken and I cannot yet write you only a few details. When I see you, God willing, I shall be more composed.

. . . .

The night of the accident was clear and starlight. About 2 o'clock in the morning we were awaked by a loud crash. I ran out to see what the matter was, and found at the end of the passage a great smash, all the state-rooms broken in, and a general destruction. I ran on deck, and found the sailors at the life-boats and then learned we had been run into by a vessel. I could not realize that we were in danger, but ran down into my state-room for Miss Nicolet and the children. I met Mrs. Goodwin in the passage, and told her not to be frightened. I did not see her again. I stood upon the deck with the three children clinging at my skirts but very calm, and quiet. Maggie said "Pray, mamma," . . . . She joined with me.

Tanetta was in my arms. Suddenly the mast fell with a tremendous crash, killing many persons: part struck my head and nearly felled me. Finally the opposite end of the vessel went down, and there was a perfect sea of heads in the water. In a second we were all washed in by the suction of the ship; we were separated, Tanetta being wrenched from me by falling timbers and general confusion. I rose, and found a plank which I held on to until picked up by the English vessel that struck us.

I cannot tell more.

There was no attempt made to save us by the French. They tried to get down the life-boats, but there being no order or discipline, nothing was done. The steamer sank ten minutes after she was struck. Willie Culver was called from his state-room, but I did not see him on deck. There are only eleven ladies saved and one child—eighty-six altogether, out of 306. The passengers were very calm and quiet until we were carried into the water.

We have now been a week upon the vessel, and how we have lived I cannot tell. May I never see so sad a sight again. Not a lady here but has lost either children, husband or brother. ANNIE SPAFFORD.

A Card to the Public.

On this day I have concluded arrangements with Messrs. Gale & Blocki to have their stores, 35 South Clark street, 57 West Randolph street, and 44 and 46 Monroe street, under the Palmer House, the depots for the sale of Bethesda. It will be supplied to those establishments fresh every few days, direct from the Bethesda Spring. In order to guard the public against spurious waters, we adopt this plan of not supplying Bethesda from this date in Chicago except to the one firm—which we hold responsible. On application to them they will furnish circulars, etc. RICHARD DUNBAR, Director and General Manager of Bethesda Springs at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

So is one of the fine musical boxes, or musical albums, of which Mr. John Molter, No. 100 East Madison street, has the best assortment in this city, and which he proposes to retail at wholesale prices. His largely-increasing sheet music business induces him to retire from the piano and organ branch, and the entire stock is offered at cost prices. An examination will be very interesting and profitable.

Bankrupt Sale of Jewelry.

This morning at 10½ o'clock, Taylor & Harrison, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison street, will sell a bankrupt stock of magnificent diamonds, fine watches, and rich jewelry. This is one of the very best stocks of such goods ever put in an auction sale in Chicago, and are guaranteed genuine and pure by the owners.

A Darwinian Tippler.

A rarely philosophical "bummer," who was brought before the Bangor Police Court the other day, evolved a theory that must be exceedingly comforting to the weak and erring. James Hennessey was his name, and when the Justice, severe of aspect, asked him what he had to say to the charge of being drunk, he calmly arose and said: "Your Honor, I am a Darwinian, and I have, I think, discovered the origin of my unfortunate tendency. One of my remotest grandfathers was an anthropoid of a curious turn of mind. One morning, about 4,391,632 B. C., he was looking over his store of cocoanuts, when he picked up one for his breakfast, in which the milk had fermented. He drank the liquor and got gloriously drunk, and ever afterwards he always kept his cocoanuts until fermentation took place. Judge, then, whether a tendency handed down through innumerable ancestors should not be taken in my defense." Casting a sarcastic look at James, the Justice said: "I am sorry that the peculiar arrangement of the atoms of star dust resulted in giving me a disposition to sentence you to pay $3 and costs." As James couldn't pay, he went to the winter retreat.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Convention for the Northern District.

Interesting Addresses---Statistics of Work Done.

MORNING SESSION.

The Northern District of Illinois Sunday-School Convention held its regular meeting yesterday in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block.

The exercises began at 10 o'clock with the election of the Rev. D. E. Wells, of Fulton City, as temporary Chairman. After reading from the Bible and the usual preliminary devotional exercises, followed by a few remarks by the Chairman on the enjoyable nature of such a meeting, and the beneficial results which it was intended to produce, Messrs. E. S. Wells, H. B. Waterman, and N. D. Fanning were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee shortly afterward reported the following nominations, which were adopted by the Convention:

President—J. V. Farwell, Lake County.
Vice-President—J. Woodworth, M. D., McHenry County.
Secretary—E. P. Porter, Cook County.
Business Committee—E. W. Kicks, DuPage County; H. B. Waterman, Carroll County; E. Bayliss, Whiteside County.

DELEGATES.

The following delegates were found to be present:

Cook County—B. F. Jacobs, E. P. Porter, J. W. Dean, A. J. Bell, J. H. Cole, F. H. Revell, John Fairbanks, F. G. Ensign, S. L. Brown, George H. Caskey, H. W. Small.
Lake County—J. V. Farwell, E. S. Wells, B. J. Bennett.
Will County—William Penhallegon.
McHenry County—O. P. Rogers, J. Woodworth, N. D. Fanning, Andrew Scott.
Ogle County—A. D. Clark, J. P. Robson.
Kendall County—F. M. Sweetland.
Whiteside County—The Rev. D. E. Wells, the Rev. E. Bayliss.
Carroll County—H. B. Waterman.
Grundy County—H. C. Goold.
Lee County—F. H. Ives.
DuPage County—E. W. Hicks.
Sangamon County—E. A. Wilson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with alternate singing and prayer, and the reading of a portion of the thirteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Teachers' Meeting was then prefaced with a few remarks by Mr. Jacobs. He said that this meeting was to study the lesson, not to teach it; and that it was not necessarily to be understood that any one knew the lesson, but that all could express their thoughts freely, though discussion was not desirable. The lesson was on the first eight verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew. Mr. Jacobs then proceeded to catechise the Convention generally on the ideas suggested by these verses, and in spite of his previous suggestion that the object was to study the lesson, not to teach it, Mr. Jacobs took the liberty of making several corrections whenever he did not agree with the answers made. The lesson, as developed by the questions asked, was a very thorough verbal examination of the verses under investigation.

STATISTICS.

At the conclusion of the lesson, Mr. Porter, the Statistical Secretary, stated that by the reports made to him there were 30,350 Sunday-schools in Illinois, of which 5,794 were in this district. He presented a form of statistical reports in book form, which he recommended to County Secretaries. They would last thirty-nine years. The reports of Boone and Cook Counties showed a greater number of Sunday-school than public school scholars. In Cook County the public schools were attended by 49,988 scholars, and the Sunday-schools by 51,456.

THE COLLECTION.

Mr. Jacobs then announced that a collection would be made in cash and subscriptions to pay the expenses of the Convention. The suggestion was made at an opportune moment, many of those present being just on the point of going out. The sum of $150 was needed, and $71 was subscribed in a few minutes, and the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening services were opened by singing, followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. Mrs. Partridge was then introduced, and she made a highly entertaining address to the six children who had alone assembled out of the 300 expected. While drawing answers from these children on the subject of David's history, she asked what he killed, and was answered, "A bear," and "A lion," and then, on wishing to know what else he killed, she was told by one of the bright boys that he killed sin. This boy evidently went to the bottom of the Goliah allegory, in spite of Mr. Massey's assertion that the Devil isn't killed yet.

MRS. PARTRIDGE

then asked whether the children each wished a Christmas present, and receiving, naturally, an affirmative answer, she went on to describe a beautiful present which she intended giving them, which would be so becoming, which would never wear out, and which could be worn anywhere. Having quite excited the expectations of the six little ones to a high pitch, Mrs. Partridge quite dashed their realistic hopes by giving them a figurative pair of gloves, consisting of ten excellent maxims. It is to be feared that those six children felt their presents to be scarcely what they had been led to look for. With the exception of this trifling disappointment, the children probably received one of the most instructive and entertaining lesson that they ever listened to.

REMARKS BY DR. FOWLER.

After singing by a trio of male voices, led by Mr. Stebbins, the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., was introduced. Dr. Fowler commenced his remarks with the anecdote of the young man who badgered Dr. Adam Clarke about the mistakes and exaggerations of the Old Testament. This young man finally said, "Now, Dr. Clarke, don't you know too much to believe in that story about the killing of Goliah by David with a stone and a little sling?" "My son," replied the Doctor, "if Goliah's head was as soft as yours, it would not have been a difficult thing to do."

Dr. Fowler thought that Christianity would never conquer by head-power. It would succeed by its influence over the hearts of men. The present tendency was toward a hardening brute force, which sought to know the why and wherefore of everything. Civilization was swinging round the world, and would soon get back to the propagation of heart-power instead of head-power. You cannot make a church out of cold, hard, head-power. You must have feeling. When God wished to govern men by their fears, their reason, He gave the tablets on Mount Sinai, but when He wished to gain the hearts of men, He sent His Son.

Peoples who live by force of arms, fighting and plundering, are not the peoples who populate the earth and hold the balance of power; they who cultivate the land, build up commerce and encourage trade, are the nations that spread over the earth. So religions that cultivate the softer sentiments and sympathies of the heart are the religions that succeed.

The probation of a child ends right early. It soon begins to think for itself, and learns the difference between right and wrong. But if a man teaches that child, gives it books, toys, playmates, and genial surroundings, does not that man enter into that child and control its career greatly. The parents must largely influence the child by inheritance as well as by education. Dr. Fowler confessed to having a great deal of his grandmother's character and whims about him, and all men, if they had the opportunity and inclination to examine their own and their ancestors' characteristics, would be surprised to find that what they supposed were their own peculiar hobbies, were only the inherited traits of their families. Dr. Fowler referred to many instances of inherited knowledge and skill, which went to show the immense influence of inheritance upon character. He quoted the terrible fate that had followed the Jewish nationality, owing to the continual reiteration of the same ideas in teaching the present generation that were taught over 2,000 years ago.

As between Rationalism and Romanism, if, as sometimes stated, the world must choose between them, Dr. Fowler preferred Romanism. The both build magnificent temples, but the Rationalists don't put any furnace in their temple, nor provide a kitchen, nor anything to eat. The soul, like the body, needs warmth and sustenance, things which touch the sensibilities and heartstrings.

The outcry of the Romanists against the public schools might have some reason in it for Roman Catholic children, since the first influence might be to make them infidels, but the children of these infidels would want to do as other children do, and they would attend Sunday-school, and in this way become Christians. In this way the surplus of faith that is wasted in the superstitions of Roman Catholicism would flow into Evangelical channels.

Referring to the danger of flooding this country with pagan Chinese and atheistic Germans, Dr. Fowler stated that the only hope of maintaining the Christian character of this country was in the Sunday-school.

Mr. E. P. Porter, Secretary of the Convention, made a few remarks excusing the absence of the President, J. V. Farwell, and Mr. B. F. Jacobs, and announced the Convention adjourned. It was further stated that the Convention would hold another meeting some time in January or February, due notice being given. After singing, and the benediction by Dr. Thomas, the meeting broke up.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The popularity of Mozart's exquisite work, "The Marriage of Figaro," was well shown, last evening, by the fact that, although it was the first performance of the opera by this troupe, the theatre was crowded with one of the largest and certainly the most critical audience of the season, there being many connoisseurs present. The cast of the opera was as follows:

Susanna	Miss Kellogg
The Countess	Mrs. Van Zandt
Cherubini	Mrs. Seguin
Count	Carlton
Figaro	Peakes
Don Basilio	Tilla
Antonio	Seguin
Bartolo	Bartlemann

To do the "Marriage of Figaro" indifferently well, is not a discredit, considering its difficulty; to do it well is a great credit, and to do it as well as it was done last night, considering it was the first time trying, deserves a good mark for Miss Kellogg and her associates. There were a good many weak spots, of course. Mozart wrote all the parts for artists. It is virtually an opera without any secondary parts. *Don Basilio* and *Bartolo* have two of the finest numbers in their roles, the "Darling Vengeance," and the superb tenor aria, *Basilio's* song, "In the Years When Calm Reflection," both of which had to be cut for the evident reason that neither Mr. Bartlemann nor Mr. Tilla are competent to do them. Rather than have them done badly, it was wise upon the part of the management to cross them out, although it made a sad break in the continuity of the work, and it was a pity to lose so much good music. The long and exceedingly difficult finale to the second act, which is a test number for any singer, was also a little mixed in the performance, the trio and quartette, which are offset against each other, not being well balanced. The orchestra itself was a distraction, which, added to the extreme difficulty of the different tempos which run through this number. Added to this, some of the singers being not absolutely perfect in their parts, their anxiety made their efforts almost painful. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the performance was a creditable one, considering it was the first one, and some of the beauties of the music were brought out as they never have been before by the English troupes, from the fact that Mr. Peake's deep and strong voice made his part distinct, and that, for the first time, the part of the *Countess* was not given to a light soprano.

Miss Kellogg's *Susanna* was one of her best acted parts, and her familiarity with it added greatly to its effect. In her part in the finale she sustained herself splendidly, and the purity of her voice amply compensated for the immense power which is required to carry her part successfully against the others. Mrs. Seguin's *Cherubino* was inimitable for its archness and roguishness. Her by-play, in fact, through the first act, especially in the march at the close, saved the act from dullness, and created a burst of enthusiasm which brought all the artists before the curtain. Her two songs, which are the most beautiful in the opera, "When the Spring Wept" and "Thought cannot Reach Thee," were sung with exquisite feeling and finish, and the last received a very enthusiastic encore. She was, in fact, the central figure of the performance, and her rollicking fun and archness relieved it of the dullness which must otherwise have attended much of the representation. Mrs. Van Zandt gave the part of the *Countess*, which little Hersee used to sing alongside the big Parepa, with admirable effect, and her clear and powerful voice brought out new beauties in the music, which have hitherto been concealed. Her first number, "Could'st Thou Love," was so beautifully sung that an encore was called for, to which, however, she did not reply. Mr. Peakes had the role of *Figaro* which is utterly unlike anything he has ever before attempted. Considering that it was a first performance it was remarkably good. It is a character so subtle and glib and constantly in motion that we may well despair of ever seeing any one on the English stage do it complete justice, but it is a proof of Mr. Peakes' versatility that he could take up a character of this kind, so unlike the heavy villains, robbers, and brigands to which he is usually doomed, and get through it so well. Mr. Carleton was very creditable in the hard part of the *Count*, but he will do it better when he gets more familiar with it. The other parts do not call for any special mention. This evening the second performance will be given and a great improvement may be expected.

CONCERT.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the United Evangelical Lutheran St. Stephen's Church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, with the following programme:

1. Organ solo ... Suppe
Mr. Th. Falk.
2. Chorus—"Battle Prayer" ... Storch
Teutonia and Frohsinn Maennerchors.
3. Duetto for Piano—"L'Africaine" ... Alberti
Messrs. Schultz and Falk.
4. Soprano solo—"Longing" ... Millard
Miss Laura Stelzner.
5. Prayer—Double quartette ... Otto
Teutonia Society.
6. Trio for two Pianos—"Fantasia on Scotch Airs" ... Czerny
Miss Nellie Snow and Messrs. Schultz and Falk.
7. Tenor solo ... Kucken
Mr. W. C. Wright.
8. Piano solo ... Goria
Mr. Martin Schultz.
9. Solo: "Forget Me Not" ... Haas
Miss Stelzner.
10. Grand March from "Tannhauser" ... Wagner
Misses Snow and Wheeler, and Messrs. Falk and Schultz.
11. Chorus—"The Chapel" ... Becker
Frohsinn and Teutonia Societies.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

The season of English Opera in Chicago is to be supplemented by one performance of a favorite selection of Italian Opera, Sunday evening, at Hooley's. The troupe will not be Maretzek's, nor Strakosh's, nor even Kellogg's, but will be composed of the best amateur talent in the city, under the leadership of Signor Farini. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be given to the German Aid Society, and the performance will be under the especial patronage of the German population of the city. Mr. Hooley has given the use of his theatre for the purpose, and as the highly popular opera of *Il Trovatore* has been selected, it is probable that the house will be filled. The following-named amateur artists will take part: Manager, H. Hirshfeld; *Soprani*, Adelaide Munzoni, Grace Celida; *Mezzo-soprano*, Abbie Beutel; *Contralto*, Katie Van Wordragon; *Tenori*, Herr G. Huessan, F. Campbell; *Bartioni*, A. Farini, Mr. Miller; *Basso*, Signor Garcia; Leader of Orchestra, F. Kroft; Conductor of Chorus, E. Melillo.

PROF. SWING'S LECTURE.

Friday night the host of admirers, supporters and friends of Prof. Swing, will have an opportunity to give a tangible expression of their appreciation and love by attending the testimonial lecture which has been arranged to be given in the Methodist Church Block. The receipts of the lecture are to go towards fitting up the Professor's new library. The lecture which he has prepared and will then deliver for the first time is one giving his ideas on "Philosophy," and will undoubtedly be one of the usual brilliant productions of this brilliant thinker, particularly as it is known that he has for some time past been giving the subject a great deal of thought and attention. His lecture written last season for the Star Course on "The Novel" was pronounced by all who heard it to be one of the ablest platform efforts of the whole season, and it is to be expected, from the known reputation of the man that he will—as he is constantly doing—surpass in this every previous effort. It is unfortunate that a larger place has not been secured than the Methodist Church auditorium, as it has compelled those having the lecture in charge to limit the number of tickets issued. The sale will begin to-morrow morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s bookstore.

THE NEWSBOYS.

A novel entertainment will be given this evening at Central Hall, being "Scenes from the Life of the Newsboys," giving life-like pictures of their trials, dangers, etc. There will also be acting tableaux from "Rip Van Winkle," and one of the most popular singing quartettes in this city have consented to form one of the attractions of the evening. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to pay the expenses of carrying on the work at the Newsboys' Home, No. 44 LaSalle street. The price of tickets is 50 cents.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Commissioners Reno and Sheridan did nothing yesterday but glance over a number of bills for Police Department supplies. They approved of all of them.

The alarm of fire from box No. 37 yesterday afternoon was caused by a small fire at No. 335 Fourth avenue. It originated in a defective flue. The loss was nominal.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the Town of Lake, on the body of a young woman named Elizabeth Cole, who fell into a kettle of boiling water Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was given.

The Deputy-Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Adam D. Glendening, of No. 83 William street, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. A post mortem examination showed he died from heart disease.

At an annual communication of Chicago Lodge No. 437 A. F. & A. M., the following officers of the Lodge were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Adolph Saire, W. M.; Nathan Kraemer, S. W.; J. Gelder, J. W.; T. Goldschmidt, Treasurer; S. Seeleman, Secretary; H. Hofman, S. D.; H. Gelder, J. D.; A. Schwartz, S. St.; S. Salky, J. St.; A. J. Newberger, Tyler.

City Attorney Jamieson has furnished Justice Boyden with an opinion concerning the power of Police Magistrates to fine and imprison offenders against the city ordinances. He agrees with Messrs. Tuley and Stiles, that Police Court Justices can both fine and imprison, but thinks the power should not be used except in extreme cases.

CHICAGO AND CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Railroad Convention in the Latter City.

The Chicago & Charleston Air-Line Railroad Convention met at Charleston, S. C., on the 11ht inst. A large number of delegates were present from various points in South Carolina, a few from North Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky, and Mr. N. J. Vail, from Chicago. S. Y. Tupper, of Charleston, presided. Speeches in favor of the road, and of the French Broad route, were made by the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Col. C. H. Simonton, Gen. W. G. DeSaussure, Col. B. H. Rutledge, Col. E. Hulburt, the Hon. Gabriel Cannon, and Mr. N. G. Vail. The latter said:

He appeared in the interest of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad, and would give the Convention a brief account of what had been done at the Chicago end of the road. Many local efforts had been made to secure the building of this line, but these efforts have failed because of the want of co-operation; a want of something or somebody to harmonize the conflicting local interests. Corn, which sold for 20 cents a bushel in Chicago, he was informed was worth from $1 to $1.50 per bushel in this State. The purpose was to build a road which could bring corn from Chicago to Charleston at 16 cents per bushel. Large subsidies had been voted by the people of Indiana, and a great portion of the road had been located and graded. If the people on this side of the line did their share of the work the project would soon be carried to a triumphant and successful completion.

Col. Hulburt presented a number of statistics, including the following:

Charleston to Chicago, via Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Louisville.

Charleston to Louisville	782
Louisville to Chicago	305
Total miles	1,087

Charleston to Chicago, via Spartanburg, Knoxville, and Cincinnati.

Charleston to Cincinnati, via Spartanburg, Asheville, and Knoxville	716
Cincinnati to Chicago	224
Total miles	940

A difference of 147 miles in favor of the Spartanburg route and Columbia. It will also be observed that the Spartanburg route to Louisville is 101 miles shorter than the present line, via Atlanta and Nashville, thus offering two or more competing lines from the Ohio River to Chicago. A comparison of the line from Charleston, via Columbia and Spartanburg, to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago, and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, to the same points in the West and Northwest, shows that your proposed road, when completed on the route indicated, will be by far the shortest for all traffic between those points and Charleston.

The following were among the letters read:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3, 1873.

Hon. William C. Bee, Chairman of Commissioners:

SIR: Your invitation to be present at Charleston, Dec. 11, 1873, at a railroad meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of your city, received. I would like very much to be present on that occasion, but public duties will prevent. It will please me and all the people of the Northwest to have direct communication with your city and your people by railroad, and bind us all more firmly together, socially, commercially, and politically. My thanks for your kind invitation, and my best wishes for the success of your enterprise. Yours respectfully, JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1873.

William C. Bee, Esq., Chairman Convention Committee:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation to attend the Railroad Convention to be held at Charleston is received. The projected railroad is an important one, and its completion is only a question of time. It is important to Chicago, commercially, and our people are not indifferent spectators of your efforts, and, as railway ties are ties that bind us all together, we earnestly hope that you may meet with speedy and abundant success.

My term of office expires next Monday, and I am advised by my successor that the extra calls of a new administration will prevent him from attending your convention, as he would otherwise be most happy to do. Very respectfully yours, L. L. BOND, Acting-Mayor.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the City of Charleston offers advantages to a connection with the Great West which are surpassed by no other Southern city. Her excellent harbor, her proximity to the sea, her facilities for receiving, storing, and shipping all kinds of produce, together with the energy and enterprise of her merchants, all combine to make her the true mart for the export and import trade of the South and West.

Second—That the shortest air-line route for such a trade from several of the large cities of the West to the Atlantic Ocean is found to pass through natural gaps in the mountains by that great pass which the French Broad River has made through the Apalachian chain, by way of Asheville, Spartanburg, and Columbia, to Charleston.

Third—That, as far back as 1834, many of the citizens of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, were so fully impressed with the advantages and practicability of this route that they formed a company for the purpose of constructing a railroad for the entire distance, which only failed from inability at that time to command the requisite funds. That, since that period, various links on this line have been constructed, and a renewed interest has now been awakened among the people along the whole route to have this great work carried on and completed.

Fourth—That one of the most important links in this route is the road from Spartanburg to Asheville, which, if made, would complete the connection by rail between the Valley of the French Broad and the City of Charleston, leaving only a gap of forty-seven miles to be bridged over, to reach the railroad-system now in operation in East Tennessee.

Fifth—That in view of the great importance of this work the people of the various counties in North and South Carolina along the line of its route, have come forward and indicated their readiness to promote the same by county and private subscriptions, and now call upon the citizens of Charleston for their co-operation and support.

Resolved, therefore, That we, the citizens of Charleston here assembled, do most heartily unite with them in the said enterprise, and recommend the same to our fellow-citizens for their generous and liberal support.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM. By WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. With Illustrations by ALFRED FREDERICKS. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The late "financial crisis" does not seem to have dampened the courage of publishers in the least. They offer as presents for the holidays some of the most beautiful and gorgeously-illustrated books that have ever been issued in this country. The play selected by the publishers is, for that purpose, one of the very best in all our literature. The great variety of the characters, and the different and curious parts they perform; the pranks and antics of the fairies; the sayings and doings of their King and Queen; the mischief of Puck, who, in spite of his rollicking, gave us a more accurate foreshadowing of the telegraph than any other prophet or philosopher of the past,—all seem to invoke the best powers of the artists to paint them to the eye and the imagination of the reader. No other edition of the "Dream" of England's great dramatist, that we have ever seen, can compare with this in the number and beauty of its illustrations, and the thoroughly-chaste and elegant manner in which every department of the work has been executed. With the fly-leaf inscribed with the endearing "compliments of the season," it will adorn many a centre-table before the close of the next week. No one need fear that it will become "too common," for it will be evidence of good taste and kindly sentiments wherever it is found.

Gems of Song.

HEAVEN IN SONG: CONTAINING GEMS OF ALL AGES; OR, THE BETTER LAND. By HENRY C. FISH, D. D. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

This is a beautifully-bound book, with tinted paper and the very best of typography, of nearly 750 pages, and its size is by no means cumbersome. It is really a Lyra Cœlestis. The divisions of the work, each illustrated by a great variety of the choicest poems by the best authors in all ages, are as follows: "Heaven in Song;" "The Heavenly State;" "Inhabitants of Heaven;" "Occupation of Heaven;" "The Rest of Heaven;" "Aspirations for Heaven;" "Waiting for Heaven," and the "Way to Heaven,"—with a rare collection of miscellaneous pieces. It is really the most comprehensive collection of poems adapted to almost every phase of religious feeling, we remember to have seen. The compiler well says, "It is a book for the parlor-table and the shelf of the library; for the closet and the sick-room; for hours of literary enjoyment and devotional musing; for the use of young disciples and experienced saints,—in fact, for all who have aspirations for a higher and a nobler life. We know of no more appropriate present for a Christian gentleman to make to his friend or to some loved one in his own family.

MARRIAGES.

ROSE—BISHOP—On Dec. 16, at the First Baptist Church of Chicago, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Mr. George Ross, Highwood, Ill., and Miss Martha Bishop, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Bishop, of London, England.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—The funeral of the late Brother David Taylor, a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A. F. and A. M.; also a member of the Chicago St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the Chicago Thistle Curling Club, will take place at his late residence on Wabash-av., near Fifty-seventh street, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Members of the Masonic fraternity will meet at Apollo Lodge Hall, State and Twenty-eighth streets, at 9 o'clock a. m., sharp. Cars will leave depot, corner Canal and Kinzie streets, for Rosehill Cemetery, at 1 o'clock p. m.

All members of the different societies of which he was a member, are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the MASONIC COMMITTEE.

MOREY—The funeral of Mrs. H. V. Morey will take place from her late residence, 302 West Monroe street, Thursday the 18th, at 1½ o'clock.

WAUGH—Dec. 17, at her residence, No. 4 North Rucker street, Louisa, wife of Thomas Waugh, aged 31 years.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GOOLD—On Dec. 16, Minnie B., youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Betsy A. Goold, aged 16 years, of congestion of the lungs.

Services at the house, 1024 Prairie avenue, on Friday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock.

Topeka, Kan., papers please copy.

NORRIS—On the 16th, at 191 North LaSalle street, Mrs. Mary Choate Norris, widow of the late Capt. William Norris, of Portland, Me., and mother of Mrs. Sarah E. Martin, of this city, aged 79 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10 1-2 o'clock,
204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,
BANKRUPT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

We shall offer a large stock of Superb Diamonds, set in Pins, Rings, Ear-Drops, &c., being the finest display of such goods ever put in an Auction Sale in Chicago.
The Watches are the finest class of Goods in Ladies' and Gents' Hunting-Case Gold, ALL GUARANTEED. Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Studs, Pins, Sets in Coral, Etruscan Gold, Ear-Drops, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, and a sundry stock of Elegant Jewelry.
These goods are of the very best class, and every article sold WILL BE FULLY GUARANTEED. This is an unusually good opportunity for parties desiring Christmas Presents, as the Stock MUST BE SOLD. Goods on Exhibition at 9 o'clock the morning of sale.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF Unredeemed Pledges, BY ORDER OF A. GOLDSMID,
At 118 South Clark-st., between Madison and Washington, consisting of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FURS, &c., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and every evening during the week until all are sold.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS BY CHICAGO ARTISTS,
Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18 and 19,
At 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, when all the remaining Pictures will be sold.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Friday, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock,
AN IMMENSE SALE OF LIQUORS, WINES, & ALES.
Big bargains in Champagnes, being the last lot of these goods we shall offer. Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and Ales, in large quantities, which must be sold. Attend this sale for BARGAINS.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Saturday, Dec. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
We will offer the Largest and Finest Stock of FURNITURE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Ever displayed in an Auction Sale in this city, and our orders are to close it out.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Grand Christmas Sale OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
MONDAY, Dec 22, at 10 1-2, 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clk.
Three sales of Paris and Berlin Goods AT RETAIL. Remember this sale and attend.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Great Bankrupt Sale,
AT STORE, 72 RANDOLPH-ST.
Commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, and continuing until the whole stock is sold.
SPLENDID HOLIDAY GOODS,
Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Stationery, Elegant Photograph Albums, Anthony's Stereoscopic Views, A large stock of Prang's Chromos; Walnut, Gilt, and Enameled Picture Frames; Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Ink, and a full assortment of Stationers' Goods, etc., etc., etc., being the entire stock of J. R. BUTLIN, sold by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT FRIDAY'S SALE,
At our Store, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at 9½ o'clock, an immense stock of
New and Second-hand Furniture,
Parlor and Bed-room Sets, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a large assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves; Crockery and Glassware; Silver-plated Ware, &c.; Carpets, Bedding, Blankets, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1856.)
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale. Consignments solicited.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 9½ o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE And General Merchandise,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 9½ a. m.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
The stock consists of Historical, Classical, and Miscellaneous Works, many elegantly illustrated and finely bound. Full particulars in catalogue, nearly ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 9½ o'clock. We shall offer on Saturday one of the largest stocks of Household Furniture that has been offered this season. Also, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Show Cases, Office Desks, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF GROCERIES, consisting of full lines, suitable for a Retail Establishment.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

VOLUME 27.
MUSICAL
DO Y
Think of bu
Piano, Organ,
Accordion, Gu
Music Box?
we will astoni
with low p
you will call
We have ma
ures lower tha
have ever befor
seen in Chicag
ROOT & S
109 State
Everything in the line of Sh
Music Books. GEO. F. RO
HOLIDAY GOO
BURLEY & TY
274, 276 & 278 WAB
CORNER VAN BUREN
OFFER A LARGE ST
HOLIDAY G
AT GREAT REDU
FROM FORMER PRIC
NEW DESIGN
BRONZES
CLOC
VA
Mantel Ornamen
Copeland's Pa
French
DINNER, TEA, & DESS
VIENNA GO
Silver-Plated
WHOLESALE AND R
FINANCIAL.
Preston, Kean
BANKER
Receive Deposits and Discou
paper. Sterling Bills on London
SALT LAKE CITY NATION
WANTE
PRINTERS. STATION
THE BEST INC
BLANK BO
J. M. W. JO
104 AND 106 MADISON
LOTTERIES.
$300,00
Missouri State L
ROYAL HAVANA LOT
FOR SALE.
SWEET CI
DISSOLUTION NOT
DISSOLUTIO